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THE PHILADELPHIA SHOW.

First Annual Exhibition of the Keystone Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association.

Nov. 28—Dec. 2, 1899.

To fully appreciate what the managers of this show have accomplished since the association was organized last spring, one must know that the new association had to live down the reputation of a predecessor which went out of existence under a cloud of unpaid bills; that it had to encounter the opposition—not always open and above board—of those who would have been pleased to see the show a “fizzle;” and had also to awaken an interest in poultry among the Philadelphians who go to places of entertainment. The last task was the most difficult, for poultry show-going, like all other kinds of show-going, is a habit which grows with use, and is communicated by contact.

Up to Thursday evening the attendance was light—very light, indeed, and as the weather was all that could be desired, everyone interested was seeking a reason. One said that the show had not been sufficiently advertised beforehand in the city papers. Another shook his head wisely while declaring that there were “only two fifty cent poultry show towns in the country.” It was said on all sides that the management admitted that a mistake had been made in not making twenty-five cents the price of admission. I cannot vouch for this. None of them happened to admit as much in my hearing. I did not believe that Philadelphians could not be induced to patronize a fifty cent poultry show, and did think it sound policy on the part of the managers to adhere to the price, and face a deficit this year rather than cut the price, thus practically putting themselves out of the list of first class shows. Mr. Cheston, the treasurer, had told me at some length of their plans for coming years, and how they hoped gradually to build up a show in every way the equal of the New York and Boston shows. It is a worthy ambition; anything less would be unworthy of true fanciers having a proper pride in their own city. They do not expect to accomplish it in one year—nor in two. They are neither visionaries nor bluffers. They are business men who can foresee the difficulties of an undertaking, and are not deterred from undertaking a thing because it may not be from the start a pronounced success. They started on the right track, determined to go down into their own pockets if necessary in order to keep on the right track; and I think that until the show was half over most of them expected to have to make up a deficit. But they faced the outlook very cheerfully, and Thursday evening the tide turned; the crowds began to come. Friday the attendance was still better. Saturday it was good. When the show closed the officials estimated that receipts would just about cover expenses.

By fair and generous treatment, and by prompt payment of prizes this association has won the confidence of exhibitors, and it is safe to say that if the show is held in the Armory next year, the building will be taxed to its utmost capacity. While the subject of paying bills is up, it may not be amiss to say that in this the managers of the show were more than prompt. Superintendent Rackham received a check covering expenses of coop-

ing, feeding, etc., in full on Tuesday morning, and prize money was paid a day earlier than promised.

Nearly twelve hundred specimens of poultry, and about half that number of pigeons were on exhibition. There were in all one hundred and sixty-four exhibitors, about half of the number being Pennsylvanians, and the rest representing states from New Hampshire to Virginia, and as far west as Missouri. New Jersey and New York, as was to be expected, sent the most birds from outside the state, but many large and fine displays came from greater distances. The exhibits were all in place Tuesday morning when the

Leaving comment on the quality of the birds shown to the abler men who have written up the various classes for F.-P. readers, I would mention some of the displays which attracted most attention. Perhaps the most conspicuous was that of H. W. Vahle, which extended quite the length of one side of the room. In it were included pigeons, pheasants, parrots, paroquets, peacocks—colored and white, quails, Mandarin ducks, squirrels, monkeys, and a great variety of small cage birds. About half way down the center aisle was a pen of little pigs which evidently gave a great deal of satisfaction to all who attended. Though I indulged myself

showing the special mating to produce cockerels, the other that to produce pullets. The same idea was duplicated in the display of Brown Leghorns by the same breeder, only with the difference that the Leghorns were shown in trios. This is, I think, the first time such a display has been made. It is to be hoped that this example will be followed by many others, and that in time it will come to be a regular feature of every show. It might even be carried a little further, showing a pair or pen of birds actually used in a past season, and with them a few representative specimens of their offspring of both sexes.

Among other displays were exhibition yards of S. C. Brown Leghorns, and White Wyandottes, Pekin ducks, a pen of African geese, a pair of swans, a cage of pheasants, and several large cages containing pigeons and Mandarin ducks. On top of most of the large cages palms had been placed, and the Sparks' Poultry Farm, of Swanton, N. J., had added to the attractiveness of their exhibition yard of White Wyandottes, by placing on the coop several large photographs, nicely framed, illustrating their plant and specimens of their stock. There was a handsome pen of Frizzles, deep reddish buff in color, shown by T. Farrer Rackham. Some one said that Rackham had abstracted a few Rhode Island Reds from the coops, and sat up all night curling their feathers, but Rackham insists that the R. I. Reds are simply the culls from his Frizzles. Take your choice of the stories. If the latter is right the Frizzles must throw a great many culls.

Of course the incubator and poultry supply men were out in force, and, as usual, their displays attracted much attention. The Columbia Co., represented by their Philadelphia agent, Henry F. Michell, showed both the old Simplicity and the new Premier machines. Mr. Michell also showed a very complete line of poultry supplies. The Star Incubator Co. had a fine display, including a number of incubators, hatching; and Messrs. Bache and Rutt were both on hand looking after the interests of their machines. Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia agent for the Prairie State incubators and brooders, had a number of machines of that make in operation, and showed besides the Stratton & Osborne bone cutter, the Safety egg carrier, and what looked like a very superior article of canvas backed red rope roofing. Johnson & Stokes, of Philadelphia, showed a very complete line of poultry foods and supplies most attractively arranged, and also, as agents, showed the Cyphers incubators and brooders, adding to the picturesqueness of the display by hatching all white chicks. The Mann bone cutters and Wilson bone mills were found in the displays of most of the supply houses.

Next came a representative of the H-O Company, with a full line of samples of goods manufactured by his house, then the “Cuckoo” nest box, now manufactured by the Dunlap Supply Co. This nest box had the field to itself at Philadelphia, and the gentleman in charge of it was kept busy explaining its mechanism. Hereafter, in order to sell nest boxes it is going to be necessary to show them as well as advertise them, for if one maker shows the others must.

The Pineland Company had a good display of their well known incubators and brooders, hatching and hovering chicks which were being fed on the “Fidelity Food,” which the company have used so successfully for their own chicks for a number of years, and which

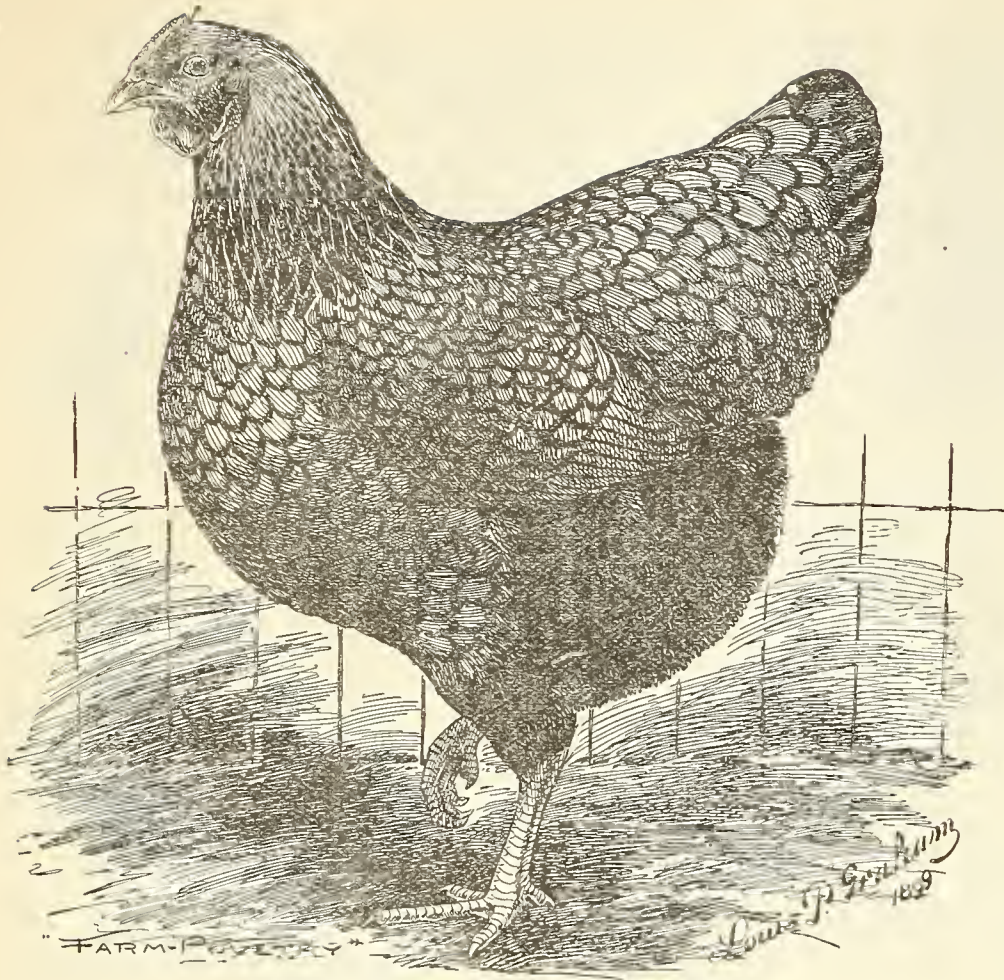


FIRST BLACK MINORCA COCK.
Exhibited by Elm Poultry Yards, Hartford, Conn.

judges began their work at 8 o'clock. From that time until 4.30 in the afternoon, when all awards had been made, none but judges and attendants were admitted to the floor. The judging proceeded rapidly, and except in a few of the hottest classes the ribbons were on the coops by one o'clock. The placing of the awards was, so far as I heard comments on the subject, generally satisfactory. To be sure there was some dissent from the opinions of judges as shown by the disposition of the ribbons, but as one dissenter put it, “I’m not kicking or saying the award didn’t go where it belonged. What I do say is that if that award is right my understanding of the Standard is wrong, and if that is the case I want to know it.”

in both diversions as often as any one, I cannot say whether the satisfaction came most from seeing the cute little pigs nestling contentedly into the straw, or from the fact that the top of the pen was just about high enough from the floor to serve as a resting place for the arms while one lolled and talked. Certainly the popularity of the pig-pen proved that even at a poultry show in the heart of a great city a pig-pen may be just as much of an attraction as it was in far-famed Drumtochty, (or was it in Thrums?) and the idea is one to be recommended to other associations in search of attractions.

One of the best features of the show was the display made by Wm. Ellery Bright, of two pairs of Barred Plymouth Rocks, one



FIRST GOLDEN WYANDOTTE PULLET.
Exhibited by Fred Borman, Danbury, Conn.

they are now prepared to furnish to the trade. Visiting poultrymen generally were much interested in "Fidelity Food," and also in the exhibit of cut clover made by Woodhig Farm. The poultry papers taking space for stands were the *Reliable*, *Feather*, *American Fancier*, *Poultry Monthly*, and *Stock Keeper*. Solicitors were required to remain at their stands, the space being allotted on that condition. With one exception the condition was faithfully observed. The exception came very near resulting in the offender being excluded from the hall, and the paper in question owes it only to the clemency of the officials that its representative was allowed to continue to do business after having grossly violated his privileges. Pigeon interests in journalism were represented by the papers mentioned which have pigeon departments, and also by *Pigeon Flying*, the publisher of which made the finest display of the kind in the hall. A number of poultry books, papers, and preparations were displayed by a gentleman whose name I did not learn while at the show, and was disappointed in not finding in the catalogue.

On Tuesday evening a dinner was given by officers of the association to judges and visiting poultrymen. On Wednesday afternoon the programme for the special meeting was carried out as announced, except that Mr. Curtis of the *Reliable*, not being present, his address was omitted.

Awards and Comments.

(Comments by T. F. McGrew on classes judged by him; others by A. C. Smith.)

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Josiah A. Roberts, 1 ck; 2 ckl. Henry Wynkoop, 2, 4 ck; 3 hen. Norwood Farm, 3 ck; 3, 4 ckl; 4, 5 pul. Geo. Corson, 5 ck; 5 hen. C. P. Nettleton, 4 hen; 1, 5 ckl; 2, 3 pul. F. R. Moeller, 2 hen; 1 pul. Geo. E. Pryor, 1 hen. S. C. Moyer, 1 pen.

Cocks, 6.—First, fine large bird, easy winner; second and fourth, condition of plumage, being in molt, against them; third, rather small; fifth, out of condition. Hens, 10.—First and second, two grand heus so near alike hard to select between them; three, lacked in color; fourth and fifth, not the equal of others. Three grand hens out of the race; condition of plumage set them aside. Cockerels, 11.—The five winners a very even lot, all having the same style, form and color; second, not as large as first; third, a little undeveloped. Pullets, 12.—The best of the lot set aside for black in back. First, a beautiful little female not fully developed; the rest of the winners only medium. MCGREW.

BUFF COCHINS.—Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 1, 4 hen; 2, 4 ckl; 2 pul; 2, 3 pen. Crescent Farm, 2 ck; 3, 5 hen; 1, 3, 5 ckl; 1 pen. A. P. Ingram, Jr., 2 hen; 1 pul.

Cocks, 2. Hens, 5.—Second hen beaten only very slightly, grand in color. Cockerels, 5.—First, a very promising young bird. Pullets, 7.—First, the best we have seen this season. Five grand pens shown. The male bird carried the day for the first pen; best females in third pen. MCG.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—John Bitters, 1 ck; 1 hen; 4 pul. Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen. Edward L. Welsh, 4 hen; 5 pul. A. P. Groves, 1, 2 pul.

Cocks, 2.—Plumage out of condition. Hens, 4.—First an easy winner; the rest lack considerably in Cochinchina shape; size and color good.

Cockerels, 2. Pullets, 8.—Not fully matured. First, good shape and color, but too small. Rest of the class have not molted chick feathers fully; will improve. Pen very good. MCG.

BLACK COCHINS.—Whippany Farm, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 pul. Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen.

WHITE COCHINS.—Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. Chas. G. Smith, 1 hen.

Black Cochins not through their molt; a very promising lot. Whites in same condition; white pen five extra good birds. MCG.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—D. J. Hoge & Son, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Geo. Schrade, 2 ck; 2 hen. Geo. Corson, 3 ck; 1 hen; 5 ckl. Warren Stevens, 3 hen; 4 pul. J. A. Stewart, 4, 5 hen. C. Kissam, 3, 5 pul. Cocks, 4; hens, 5; cockerels, 8; pullets, 7.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Crescent Farm, 1 ck; 5 hen; 3, 5 ckl; 5 pul. W. R. Pollock, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 3 pen. D. Freedley MacDonald, 5 ck; 1 pul; 1, 2 pen. Geo. H. McNeeley, 4 ck; 4 pul. A. E. Warner, 3 ck; 4 hen; 4, 5 ckl; 2 pul. Denton Morford, 2 hen; 4, 5 pul. Chas. F. Kenney, 1 hen; 2 ckl. H. D. Riley, 4, 5 ckl; 3, 5 pul. Dr. S. C. Moyer, 5 ckl. Henry Wynkoop, 5 ckl. Cocks, 6; hens, 11; cockerels, 22; pullets, 18; pens, 8.

The young Barred Rocks are large, well grown chickens, evidently raised for fall fairs. The males, as a rule, excel in shape, but, with some notable exceptions fail in color—the chief fault being lack of clean surface color. Many have aged too much, and are not at their best. Color of legs is another general weakness. Many of the females show a very fine type of color and barring, some specimens being very narrow barred, very clean in color, and good in all respects. The cock class is the poorest of the lot. The first prize bird is strongly barred, with quite straight bars, even color, strong in tail, exceptionally strong in wing; comb and head points very good, and shape nice. His fault is that he is not clean on the surface. Second, a silver

colored bird quite clean on surface, and fairly strong underneath; fails in beak and legs. Third, much the type of first, opens strongly, but inferior to first in shape, and lacks system in barring. The hen class contained several good specimens. Some winners of the large fall shows are said to have gone down before the ribbon birds here. First and second are certainly very fine, if not phenomenal. The dark bar in first is a shade too black, but she has very narrow straight bars, and is very even in shade of color. She is good in all points. Second, superior in shade of color, surface being very clean and distinct, but inferior in barring of the neck, and slightly inferior in comb, legs, and beak. Third went to a grand colored and finely barred hen, coarse in head, and not as good as the others in shape. The first cockerel place was well contested, the three winners being very close. First, very clean in surface, quite strong in barring, good wing and tail; fails somewhat in comb, but is very good in shape. Second, the best colored bird in the class, his wing is nice, and undercolor superb; comb short of points; a trifle long in legs and back. Third, much the same style as second, but not so good in color, though a trifle better in shape. Several birds in this class commended. They were very strong in some respects, but those that opened well were inclined to be rusty in plumage, while those having a clear surface failed to open. Taken all in all, the pullets were the best class. Several very finely barred nice colored pullets analyzed greatly to their credit. First shows an almost perfect—if not a perfect comb and beak. She is a very handsome steel blue pullet, and very fine in shape. She opens well in all sections, and is a winner in her present condition. Second, slightly darker, almost as good in comb, beak, and legs; a little stronger barred on the surface, but hardly as good underneath. Third pullet excellent in shape and plumage; legs somewhat off color. Several pullets followed these as ribbon winners that were excellent in color, and closely barred, but hardly up to the winners, and not their equals in shape. The first two exhibition yards are clearly the cream of this class. First contained a cock and four hens, superb in shape and color, and while hardly as closely barred as the winning females in the open classes, nice specimens; the male quite an even colored bird, but opens a little weak, and is somewhat inferior to the male in the second yard, which is a very strong cockerel, but lacks a little in shape of tail and breast.

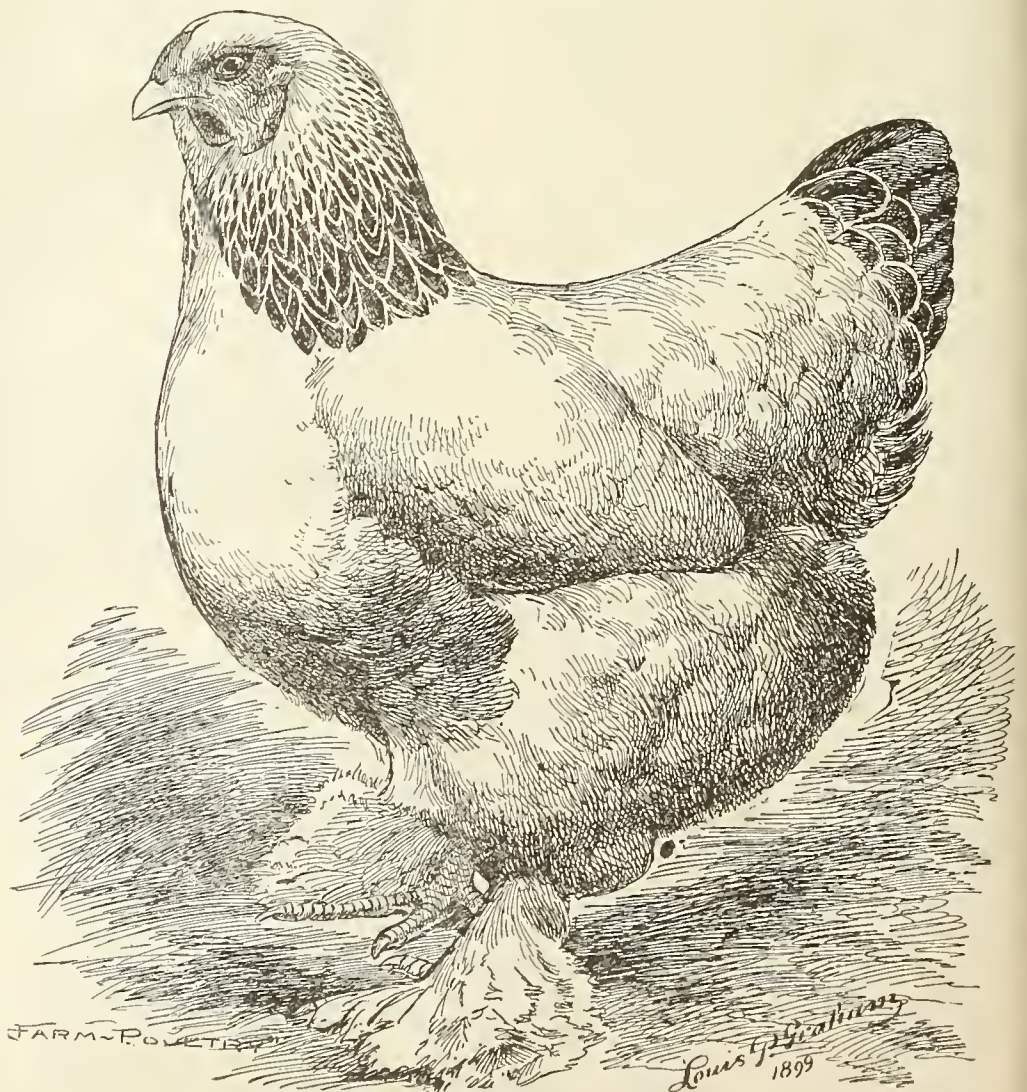
The remaining displays of this class, while showing some fair females, were weak, especially the males. SMITH.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Delhurst Farms, 1 ck; 5 ckl; 1 pen. A. L. Sparks, 2 ck; 5 pul. W. R. Pollock, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 4 pul. J. W. Bruckart, 4 ck. C. C. Burrough, 5 ck; 2, 3 hen; 4 ckl. W. A. Wagner, 4 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen. J. L. Stanffer, 3 ckl; 3 pul. Cocks, 6; hens, 10; cockerels, 11; pullets, 10; pens, 2.

The winning cock is a rather blocky bird, nearly white in plumage, comb rather high, and serrations not deep enough. Second has a better comb than first, but is not in as good condition, and not as blocky in shape. Third is better in shape of back, and whiter than those placed above him, but shows gray on the edge of hackle, as does second award. The fourth is also a nice bird. From outside the coop third and fourth seemed the best in the class. First and second hens are very close; both blocky birds, and both too short on the legs; second excels in eye, and is fully as good in comb; neither has the right sweep to the back, and both carry their tails low. Both are snow white, as is No. 169, shown by same exhibitor as first; 169 is also nice in style, has the true Rock shape, and is as good as either first or second in head parts. The winning cockerel is white, nice shape, and has a good comb and head. Second resembles him, but is not up to him in either form or color—though not far behind. The remaining cockerels are either too rangy or show a creamy tinge. The first prize pullet has a good head, and is nice in shape, having the correct shape in breast and back. She is nice in all sections except comb, and that is good. Second has a comb that does not set firmly on the head, but otherwise she is good. Third is very poor in comb, and light colored in eyes; she is good shape and white. Others in the class seem to compare favorably with her. Fourth prize goes to a pullet a little immature, but splendid in comb, eye, legs, shape, and color. She bids fair to surpass the winner in a few weeks. First yard was considerably the better of two only average yards. S.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—William J. Welsh, 1 ck. Aug. D. Arnold, 2, 5 ck; 2, 4, 5 hen; 4 ckl; 4, 5 pul; 1, 2 pen. J. J. Charlier, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Thos. Briggs, 4 ck. Clifford W. Beman, 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Henry Palmer, Jr., 3 hen. J. Morris Maxwell, 5 ckl. P. G. Bean, 2 ckl; 3 pul. Cocks, 7; hens, 11; cockerels, 9; pullets, 17; pens, 2.

First cock is a good Rock in shape, and



FIRST LIGHT BRAHMA PULLET.
Exhibited by F. R. Moeller, Newark, N. J.

even, though a little deep in color for the present fancy. He is coarse in head, and has considerable black in tail. Second, very coarse comb; a lighter shade of buff, but not so even in color; shows some black in tail. Third, coarse in head, and has a lot of black in tail; good color, but too long in leg. First hen has a nice buff neck, but is washed in the rest of her plumage; has nice head and comb, and is good shape. Second hen is good, even in color, nice head; a large specimen with heavily cushioned back. Third, a nice buff, darker in the neck, good in head, and pretty good in shape. Entry No. 212 (Thomas Briggs) unplaced, is very good in comb and legs; fails in eye and beak, but has less than the average amount of black in tail. She is a good specimen. First cockerel has nice comb and head, pretty even in color, except tail, which is dark and shows some black; he lacks a little fullness in breast, but is good shape, and a Plymouth Rock. Second, nice buff in color, a little coarse in comb; not quite blocky enough, but a nice bird. Third, a young cockerel, but a very nice one. Some young immature cockerels in this class are very even in color, but on account of immaturity could hardly be considered in the competition. First prize pullet was fine in comb and good in color. Second, a good one, but poor in comb; very even in color; and fair in shape. Third, good in head, but not the equal of first or second in color or shape. These pullets easily excel the rest of the class if they pass the disqualifying clause on lobes, which is, however, a grave question. The females in the first prize breeding yard are very even in color, and well matched. The cockerel good in head, and good color. The pen fails considerably in legs and tails. The second yard fails in same respects; three of its females are pretty buff—even in color; the male is poor in comb, and immature in feathering, but has a good shade of buff. S.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—William H. Child, 1 ck; 4 hen. A. T. Beckett, 1, 2, 3 hen. J. T. Cothran, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul. Dr. S. C. Moyer, 1 pen.

The winning cock is good in shape, but lacks a little in depth and breadth of breast; has good comb and eyes; hackle and saddle fairly strong; tail good in color. First hen is evenly laced, and good shape, good in comb—a good bird. Second is a darker bird, not as good as first in shape of back, or comb; neither is she as even in color. Third has beautiful centers, but is poor in comb and legs. First cockerel is fair shape; lacks breast, but has not rounded yet. He is strong in hackle, but a little smoky in saddle; has fair comb and head. First and second pullets have rather open centers, but are very pretty pullets. Second a little too light in breast, both young. The winning pen contains a large good shaped cock, somewhat weak in color; the females an average lot, with one hen fine in color and shape, nice clean centers, and very even in color of back, wings, and breast; also fine in color of neck. S.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Fred Borman, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2 pul. Ogontz Hill Poultry Yards, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 3 pul; 1 pen.

First cock is a large, fairly good colored bird, comb too heavy, and hackle weak, saddle very good. Second not as good in shape, but stronger in color. First hen is good in head, even in color, and has good centers, and good comb and hackle; a small hen, tail a trifle too long. Second has not as good centers, and is more open on the breast than the back. First cockerel good in color, fairly good in comb, well centered in breast, and well striped in hackle and saddle, but too long legged, and lacking in breast for a Wyandotte. Second is a similar bird, with the faults of the first in legs and breast emphasized. Third is also leggy, and lacks breast; he has a fairly good comb, and a well striped hackle and saddle. First pullet, small, good in color, has very open centers, but the feathers well laced. Second, too long in body, and too open in lacing on the back; neither of these birds mature. The male in first yard is good in shape and color; the females, young and immature pullets, two of them too dark—but promise to make fair birds. S.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Jos. N. Prue, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1 pul; 3 pen. Woodhid Farm, 2,

4 ck; 2, 3 hen; 4, 5 ck; 5, 5 pul. B. G. Smith, 3 ck. Elm Poultry Yards, 5 ck. A. L. Sparks, 4 hen; 4 pul. Jos. B. Pyle, 1 hen; 5 pul. Wm. F. Stroud, 5 ck. M. B. Blanch, 3 ck; 2 pul; 4 pen. F. G. Bean, 1 ck. Ogontz Hill Poultry Yards, 5 ck; 3 pul; 5 pen. A. P. Groves, 5 pul. C. E. White, 2 pen. Jas. Cheston, Jr., 1 pen. Cocks, 10; hens, 23; cockerels, 15; pullets, 21; pens, 6.

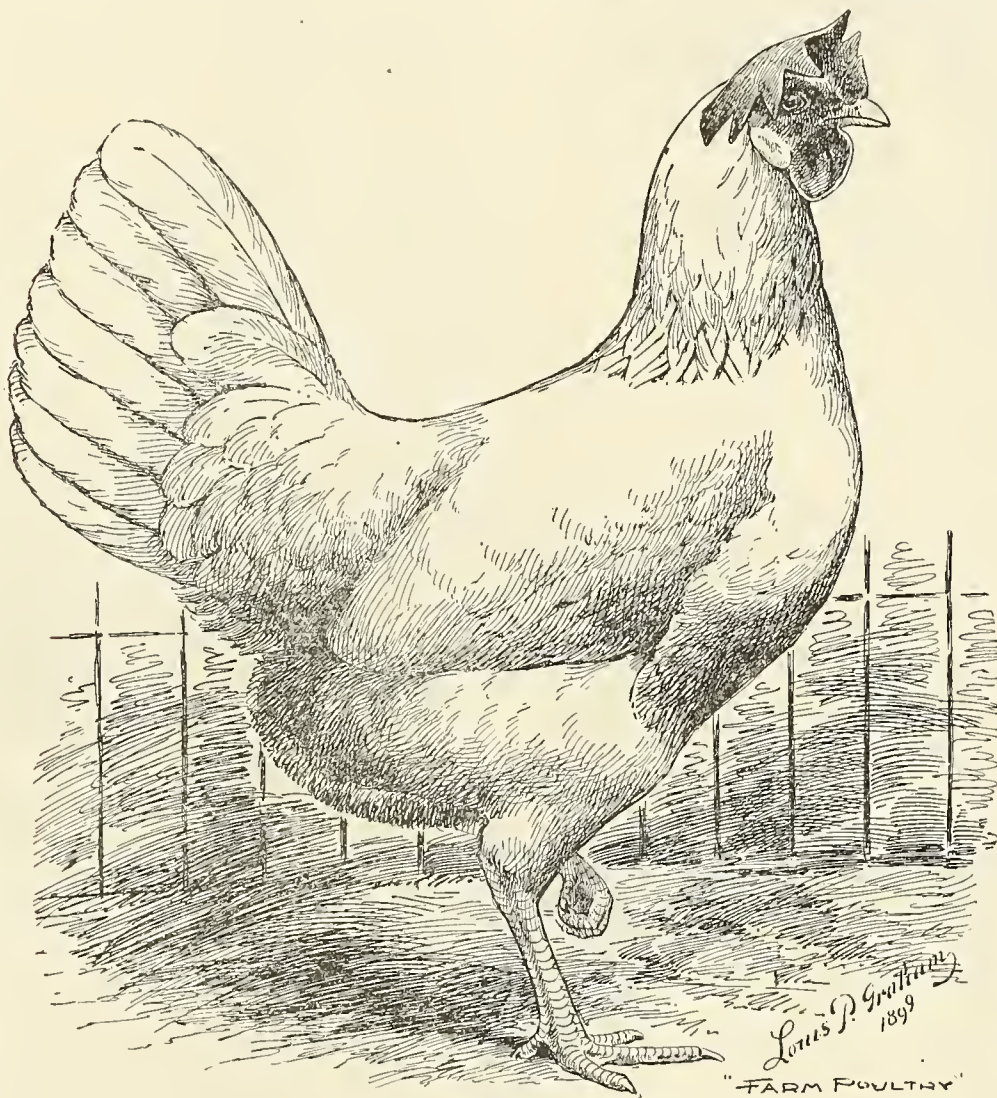
First prize cock is a "Colossus," very fine in shape and color; comb too heavy, but he is a wonderfully good bird—might be called a little too long in the legs. Second, a white bird, good in shape except that he is too long in back. Third bird is very white, fair in shape and comb, legs pale. Fourth, very good in shape and plumage; lacks a little in depth of breast. Several unplaced cocks of very white plumage and fair shape filled up a large class. First hen, superb in shape, is deep and broad in breast, and has a comparatively short chunky body set low on the legs. Her comb is one of the very best, and eyes and beak are perfect. Second is good in all sections; shape of back might be slightly improved. Third hen, good, but coarse in head. This is the largest class in the show, and it is a very strong one. The first hen is a hard proposition, and several that got but a "commended" are nice

black in tail; is quite good in color and shape. Second, about the same style, but not as good in shape of back, and a little better in comb. The winning cockerel is good color, but black in tail, too narrow and long in body, and too long in legs. This description also fits the second, which is not as good in shape of back. First pullet very good in color, comb, legs, and beak. She is immature, but promises well in shape. Second, another immature bird, that also promises well. The females in first yard are fair buff, but show black in tail, as did the male, which has a heavy comb, but in color is quite good. S.

JAVAS.—All to J. R. Jones.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—W. Theodore Wittman, 1, 3 ck; 1, 4 hen; 1, 2 ck; 1, 3 pul; 2 pen. William H. Barksdale, 2, 4 ck; 2, 3 hen; 3 ck; 2, 4 pul. Ogontz Hill Poultry Yards, 5 ck; 4 ck; 5 pul; 1 pen. J. Emlen Smith, 5 hen; 5 ck. Cocks, 6; hens, 7; cockerels, 10; pullets, 10; pens, 3.

The display of S. C. Brown Leghorns certainly made an interesting contest. That many of the exhibitors of this variety are in the beginners' class, was quite evident from the fact that several birds were disqualified for most obvious faults. There are shown quite a number of rich colored cocks, nicely



WHITE LEGHORN HEN.

Exhibited by Delhurst Farms, Mentor, Ohio.

in shape and plumage—very white and clean. This certainly equals the same class at any of our shows. First cockerel is nice in shape of back, has quite a good comb, and is white; he is a little shallow, but seems fully entitled to his place. Second, a beautiful shaped bird, but a shade off in color. Third, also a little creamy, but good in shape. Fourth, has the whitest plumage in the class, and also in the best feather. He is a bit long legged, and his comb is not of the best. Pullets form quite a strong class. The winner is fine in form, deep bodied, with good clean plumage, nice comb and legs. Second, fine in shape and plumage, but comb not as good as many; she is long in body. The winning yard is made up of nice shaped, deep and broad bodied females, and a nice shaped male. The male in the second is a little bit on the Cochin type, and not the equal of the first yard male in color. S.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—A. P. Groves, 1 ck; 5 hen; 3, 4 ck; 5 pul. Clifford W. Beman, 2 hen; 2 pul. Daniel Stauffer, 1, 3 hen; 2 ck; 1, 3 pul. J. F. Day, 4 hen; 1 ck; 4 pul.

First cock a little long in legs, and dark in tail; he is a light buff, and quite even in color. First hen none too good in comb, and shows

striped in hackle and saddle. The winner is one of these. He fails in comb, somewhat in lobes, and is too short in shank. The second is exceedingly rich in color, is nicely striped in hackle and saddle, and has size; he fails considerably in comb, lobes, and shape of back. Third is good shape, good in head, but lacks striping, and is short on legs. Hens, not a large or strong class. First is worth her ribbon; she has a nicely penciled back and wing, and these sections match well in shade of color. She will have to take the average cut on comb, breast, and neck. She also fails in legs. Pens an average lot. The male in first a fair breeding bird. S.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. W. G. Fronheiser, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. F. C. Newhard, 2 ck. A. P. Groves, 2, 3 pul.

Rose Comb Browns, few in number, but as a class average high. First cock, rich color, good shape, and has strong striping. Hen hardly worthy of a blue ribbon, failing in back, wing, breast, neck, and legs, but the prize is uncontested. First cockerel much the same kind of a bird as first cock. Second, not as rich in color, and has a suspicious tendency to wry tail and white face. First pul-

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South Natick, Mass.

UNDERHILL'S

WHITE WYANDOTTES
and **S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**
Won at Kingston and R. I. State fair, Sept. 5 to Oct. 9th, 7 first and 9 second prizes. Some very choice cockerels for sale.

THE MANOR POULTRY YARDS,
J. G. UNDERHILL, Wakefield, R. I.

INCUBATOR EGGS.

"210 EGG STRAIN"

White Wyandottes.

Fine, vigorous cockerels, \$3 and \$4 each.

Formerly at Natick.

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Mansfield, Mass.

REMINGTON'S BLACK LANGSHANS.

As the season is now ended, I will sell a few of my this season's breeders to make room for young stock, at reasonable prices. Young stock for sale after September 1st.

J. S. REMINGTON,
P. O. Box 136, Greenville, R. I.

Bailey's BROWN LEGHORNS.

Noted layers, prize winners, and non-sitters.

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No. 738 14th St., Denver, Colo.

RAYMOND'S

WHITE Wyandottes **SILVER GOLDEN**

Are great layers as well as **PRIZE WINNERS**, and have rich yellow legs and correct plumage. Cockerels, extra line, \$3, \$4, and \$5 each; a good trio for \$8.

WILL H. RAYMOND,
Box 636, Central Falls, R. I.

Cockerel Sale.

To advertise our stock of Buff P. Rocks, Partridge Cochins, and Light Brahmas for 30 days at \$4 each. Your money back if I don't please you. Write today.

RIVER HEAD POULTRY FARM,
Old Mystic, Conn.

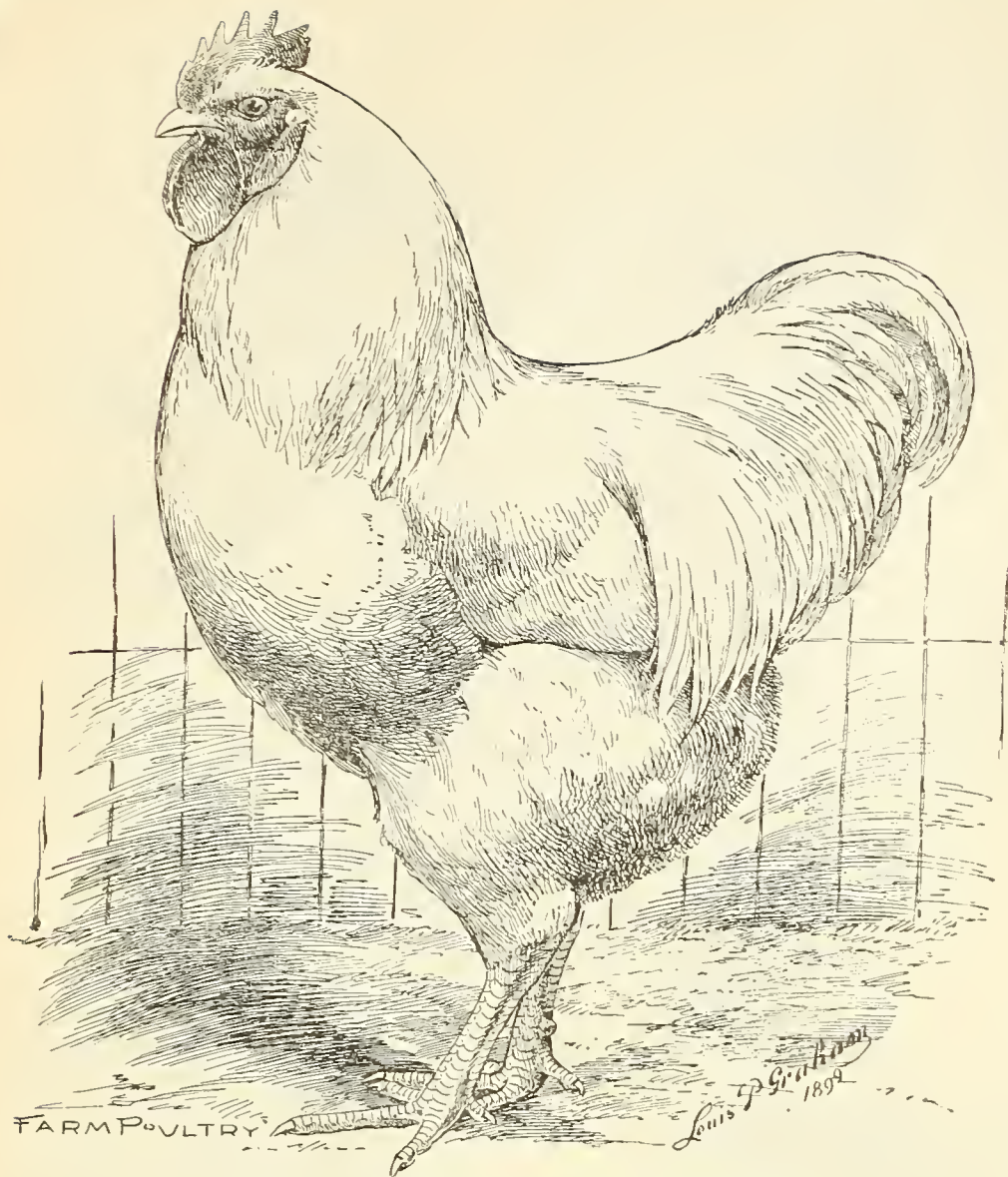
BRED TO LAY

WHITE WYANDOTTE **Breeding Stock FOR SALE.**

Yearling females, every one with an accurate record of eggs laid up to date.

Pullets, Cockerels, Hens, Cocks.
We breed for vigor, size, and largest number of eggs.

BRICAULT POULTRY FARM,
Lawrence, Mass.



FIRST WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL.

Exhibited by William R. Pollock, New London, Conn.

let certainly the best specimen in the variety, nice in color and penciling, but a trifle off in neck and breast.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Delhurst Farms, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ck; 4 pul.; 3 pen. Elm Poultry Yards, 3 ck; 1 pul.; 1 pen. Ogontz Hill Poultry Yards, 4 ck; 4 hen. Eastern Shore Poultry Yards, 3 hen; 5 ck; 2 pul. J. W. Bruckart, 2 ck; 3 pul. D. Freedley MacDonald, 4 ck; 5 pul.; 2 pen. Cocks, 4; hens, 5; cockerels, 11; pullets, 10; pens, 3.

The classes in this variety are well filled. The birds are generally of large size, very coarse in head, showing Minorca type. First prize cock, large, good, a trifle coarse in head, too much slope to the back: color very clean. Second, a coarser bird, not as clean in color. Third, very clean in color, but poor shape, and carries his tail too high. First hen, clear white, fair shape, but hardly in full feather. Second, not as good in shape, but a very nice looking hen. Third, stands up well on legs, has a very nice head and good color, but carries her tail too upright. The winning cockerel is a large bird, almost clear white in plumage, good in comb, poor in lobe, not in full feather. Second also fails in lobe, and is a trifle coarse in comb; good shape and color, nice shaped back. Third has fair comb, good lobe, fair shape. Fourth, Leghorn type through and through; tail a little high and long, but head and adjuncts superb. First and second pullets are gems; first, perfectly white, but fails slightly in comb and shape of back; second, not so white, but superb in shape and comb. The females of the first yard are well filled out, and nice in color of legs; are in nice condition, but not all as white as they might be, and are a little coarse in comb for Leghorns. The male in this pen has a great deal too much tail, and is hardly good Leghorn shape. The second yard is much whiter, and the male a better Leghorn. The tails of the females are a trifle pinched, and one of them is not filled out in body. They are, all in all, superior in heads to the first. The award is one upon which a difference of opinion might exist.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—B. G. Smith, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul.; 1 pen. N. W. Rosa, 1 hen.

This class, like the R. C. Browns, is small, but unlike the latter, is not good in quality. The winning cock is yellow on the surface, small and poor in shape. The winning hen is

good in color, but fails in legs, both in color and length. The winning pullet is good shape, nice comb, and nice in color. But one yard competes, and the specimens, though fair, are small.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Delhurst Farms, 1 ck; 4, 5 hen; 2, 4 ck; 3, 5 pul.; 2 pen. Howard Brown, 2 hen; 3 ck; 1 pul. Clifford W. Beman, 1 hen. Ogontz Hill Poultry Yards, 3 hen; 4 pul.; 1 pen. F. G. Bean, 1 ck.

The Buff Leghorns are out in considerable force, and for that variety average well. The winning cock is quite even in color; his head in poor condition; tail a clear chestnut; a very fair shaped Leghorn. First hen is a nice color, and pretty even, except in tail, which shows black somewhat; she has a good body, but is short on legs, and poor in comb. Second, has a fair comb, is light in tail, but otherwise her color is even; her shanks are a little short. Third, is a large hen with more than correspondingly large comb; has nice shape, but carries her tail too high. First cockerel has even color, a good colored tail, which is carried too high, a coarse comb and wattles, and poor lobes. He is well up on legs, but his body is not good shape. Second, is a nice even color of a beautiful shade, tail strong in color, and carried low—almost too low. His comb is poor, and he is rather short on legs. Fourth, a nice shaped Leghorn, stands well on his feet, and the body is well filled out. In comb and lobes he is best of the class. He fails, however, in evenness of color, and carries his tail a trifle high. The first prize pullet was the best Leghorn in the variety. She showed the true type, and in shape resembled the winning White Leghorn pullet. Her head was also good, and she stood about right on her legs. Her chief fault—light color on the tip of a few feathers in the tail. In other sections she is very even color. First pen, quite even in color, but coarse in comb, poor in lobes, and tails carried too high. In the latter particular the second pen excels, but the females in it are small, with pinched tails, and the male not as even in color. A little study of this variety at this show strengthens the impression that the Buff Leghorns are gradually acquiring the true Leghorn type. They cannot, as yet, be said to rival the Browns or Whites in shape and style, or even in color, but that they are perceptibly improving is certain.

ANY OTHER VARIETY LEGHORNS.—J. R. Jones, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Frank S. Zwick, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul.

In Leghorns, any color, a Silver Duckwing cockerel and pullet receive first awards; they are nice specimens, shown in good condition. Entry No. 458 was a very handsome Rose Comb Buff Leghorn pullet that received no award.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Elm Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 2 pul.; 2 pen. Ogontz Hill Poultry Yards, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.; 1 pen. Arthur Trethaway, 3 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul. M. B. Blanch, 3, 4 hen. A. H. Gseller, 3 ck. Cocks, 4; hens, 9; cockerels, 5; pullets, 4; pens, 2.

In cocks the first and second would run very close if the second were more advanced in feathering, his tail being very short. Both are large boned birds, both have well cut combs—the first of five, the second of six points. The lobes of the second are well preserved for a cock. Both are a beautiful rich color. First hen is a bird of splendid shape, greenish luster, and in superb condition. Second, hardly her equal; nor is any specimen in this class. The first prize cockerel is a splendid chick, much neater and trimmer than many specimens of this variety. Second, a little ragged in condition, which may be said of the cockerel class generally. First pullet is rather poor in comb, but otherwise is splendid, and in fine condition; the second is good in comb, but in color not as sleek as the first.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Ogontz Hill Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.; 1 pen. L. C. Norton, 3 ck. Wm. Sapper, 2 ck; 2 pul.

The winning cock is white for a bird of his feather, has a fine point comb that turns but slightly, lobes and wattles are good. First hen is nice, very white, comb coarse, excels in shape. The winning cockerel is clear white, has good comb, and a good shaped tail, but lacks the size seen on many specimens here. Second is an immature bird, and has a Leghorn comb. First and second pullets are much alike, both good specimens. But one yard is entered—the females in which are good average specimens, and the male very white in plumage.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Newton Cosh, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. W. F. Harrison, 2 hen.

W. C. B. POLISH.—J. W. Bruckart, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1 pul. Jno. C. Kremer, 2 ck; 1 hen. D. Freedley MacDonald, 1 ck; 2 pul. Mrs. M. E. Woodhead, 3 ck.

BEARDED GOLDEN POLISH.—Bruckart, 1 hen.

BUFF LACED POLISH.—Bruckart, 1 ck; 1 hen.

Polish class very light, only eleven in the show. First and eup pullet, W. C. B., quite above the average of her kind. Rest of the class only medium.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—H. A. Beyler, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Robt. Treat Paine, Jr., 3 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 1, 2 pul. James Mayo, 1, 4 ck; 4 ck; 4 pul. M. B. Megargee, 2, 5 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 3 ck; 3 pul.; 1 pen. J. B. Blake, 2 pen.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURGS.—H. A. Beyler, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ck. Sam'l Taylor, 3 ck; 1, 2 pul.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—C. G. Merk, 1, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; H. A. Beyler, 1 hen. Herbert M. Howes, 1, 2 ck; 2, 3 pul.; 1 pen. James McKirdy, 1 pul.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME.—W. H. D. Warfield, 1, 2 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. W. H. Mudge & Son, 1 ck; 2 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAMES.—F. N. Kienzle, 1 ck; 1 hen.

SILVER DUCKWING GAMES.—W. H. D. Warfield, 1 pul.

RED PILE GAMES.—Warfield, 1 hen.

A. O. V. GAMES.—Kienzle, 1 ck; 1 hen.

INDIAN GAMES.—Henry A. Kirby, 1, 5 ck; 1, 2 hen; 3 pul. Geo. W. Kinzer, 2, 4 ck; 4, 5 hen; 1, 3, 4 ck; 1, 4, 5 pul. H. M. Carpenter, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Vinemont Poultry Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 2, 3 pul. C. E. Vass, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

Buff Orpingtons fine; some of the pullets would make high class show specimens among the Buff Rocks if legs had the proper color. First pen quite meritorious; second only medium.

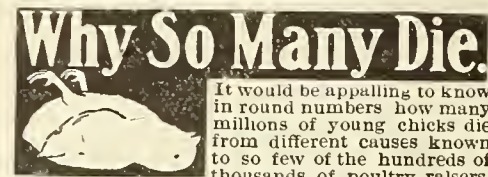
PIT GAMES.—W. F. Walker, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Jno. Crowther, 1 ck. Geo. C. Chase, 1 ck; 1 pul. Dan'l P. Shove, 2 ck; 2 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—R. G. Buffinton, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ck; 4, 5 pul. J. Morris Maxwell, 2 ck; 3 pul. Jno. Crowther, 5 ck.

Rhode Island Reds.—A fine display. All rose comb except five. Winning cockerel and pullet much admired. The single comb specimens shown are buff in color; the rose combs quite red; some of them very dark red.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Pine Tree Farm, 1 old drake; 1 old duck; 1 young drake; 1 young



Why So Many Die.

It would be appalling to know in round numbers how many millions of young chicks die from different causes known to so few of the hundreds of thousands of poultry raisers.

TO ASSURE SUCCESS and learn how to prevent the big losses so common in poultry raising it is only necessary to own a copy of **Practical Poultry Culture**

which will start you right and keep you right. Tells everything the beginner should know, and aids the experienced in a hundred ways. It consists of 150 pages of up-to-date poultry lore from the pens of practical and experienced hands. Endorsed by all leading poultry authorities and editors of poultry publications. Don't be satisfied until you get it. It will both make and save you money. Price 35 cents by mail postpaid, or 50 cents including a year's subscription to the

AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST a monthly publication of sterling value and indispensable to the Up-to-date Farmer, Gardener, Live Stock and Poultry Raiser. Regular subscription price, 50 cents. Address EPITOMIST PUB. CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

DO YOU WANT LAYERS?

Jno. F. Glosser, Paoli, Pa., writes in part, "From B. P. Rock eggs bought of you and hatched Apr. 12, we have nine pullets, that began laying Oct. 6, and are at it ever since. Get six to eight eggs daily. Pullets, fairly well marked, large, well shaped birds, Cockerels, large, strong, healthy and vigorous."

(Just what we advertise). Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39; \$10 per 100; \$15 per 200; Incubator eggs, \$6 per hund.; \$10 per 200.

Cockerels, \$3, \$4, \$5 ea.

B. P. Rocks only.

H. F. COX, Sabbath Rest, Pa.

Told You So.

HOLMES'

W. WYANDOTTES

and S. C. W. Leghorns

Just won at Danbury, Ct., Nov. 28 to Dec. 1, '99.

On Leghorns—1st cock; 1st, 3d hen; 1st, 4th cock; 1st pullet, and 4 specials.

On Wyandottes—(very hot class) 1st pen; 2d, 3d cocks; 4th cock; 50 pullets and few hens same stamp to close out at \$1 to \$2 each. Only few cock's left. Ask for booklet free.

R. H. HOLMES, West Redding, Ct.

Gardner's

Barred and White Plymouth Rocks are bred for both utility and exhibition. 400 choice cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Write for egg record and list of winnings at Madison Square Garden and other large shows. They always win the 1st prizes.

M. S. GARDNER, Philadelphia, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

100 S. C. W. L. cockerels.

25 Barred P. R. cockerels.

25 Light Brahmas, cockerels

and pullets.

Eggs in season for hatching, from the finest of stock.

PIKE SUNNY SIDE FARM,

GROTON, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

100 pullets and 25 1 year old hens, laying birds, to be sold at a sacrifice on account of illness of owner, F. D. Chant, of Belmont, who has had 20 years experience raising poultry. Also 1 300-egg Challenge, and 1 200-egg Prairie State incubator. Apply to

A. JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass.,
near Hill's Crossing Station, Fitchburg R. R.

\$2 FOR \$1

Barred Plym. Rocks,
White Wyandottes.

We want money, and if you want good stock at a low price place your order with us.

Well marked males, suitable for standard breeding, for only \$3; same in females, \$2. Never had a bird returned, although we always stand ready to refund purchase money, and pay return charges on unsatisfactory stock. Circular. Reference: Bank of Wyandott, Wyandott, Pa.

MILES BROS.,
Spring Hill, Pa.

136 PREMIUMS with 136 ENTRIES

200 cockerels, Barred and White Rock, White Wyandotte, R. L. Red, S. C. B. Leghorn, and Black Java. Extra good at \$1.50 to \$3 each. No pullets.

GEO. A. CHAPIN, Hampden, Mass.

duck; 1 pen. M. B. Blanch, 2, 3 old drake; 2, 4 old duck; 2, 3 young drake; 2, 3 young duck. Edward L. Welch, 3 old drake; 3, 5 old duck.

ROUEN DUCKS.—All to M. B. Blanch.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Pine Tree Farm, 1 drake. H. M. Carpenter, 1 duck.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Mrs. R. J. Farrer, 1, 3 drake; 2, 3 duck. Whippany Farm, 3 drake; 1 duck.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—Pine Tree Farm, 1 gander; 4 goose. E. F. W. Garber, 3 gander; 1, 2 goose.

EMBDEN GEESE.—Pine Tree Farm, 1 gander; 1 goose.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Pine Tree Farm, 1 cock; 1 hen.

A. O. V. TURKEYS.—F. G. Bean, 1 cock, (Narragansett). Mrs. R. J. Farrer, 2 ck; 1 hen, (Bronze).

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS.—Geo. Corson, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.—Geo. Corson, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 chl; 1, 2 pul.

RED PILE GAME BANTAMS.—Geo. Corson, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.—Harry Koehersperger, 1 chl; 1 pul.

A. O. V. GAME BANTAMS.—Geo. F. Erbe, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul.

Game Bantams.—All but six shown by Geo. Corson, very good specimens. The Silver Duckwings very fine. Red Piles good in shape. Black Reds not of the higher quality. McG.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—C. H. Proper, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—C. H. Proper, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 chl. A. C. Treichler, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 3 chl; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul.

ROSE COMB BLACK BANTAMS.—L. S. Bache, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 chl; 1, 2 pul. Jacob R. Long, 3, 4 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—A. P. Ingram, Jr., 1 ck; 2 chl; 3 pul. Geo. Corson, 2 ck; 1 hen; 5 pul. L. P. Graham, 2 hen; 4 pul. J. R. Long, 3 chl. C. M. Diffenderfer, 1 chl. J. F. Kirkpatrick, 2 pul. Dr. E. H. Witmer & Son, 1 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Witmer & Son, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl. J. F. Kirkpatrick, 2 ck; 3 hen. L. P. Graham, 1 hen.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Witmer & Son, 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul. Kirkpatrick, 2 chl; 1 pul. Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, 4 chl; 3, 5 pul. Elmwood Farm, 3 chl; 4 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul. C. M. Diffenderfer, 1 hen; 1 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Elmwood Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul.

DARK BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Elmwood Farm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1, 2 pul.

JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Witmer & Son, 1 ck; 1 hen. W. G. Cochran, 1 chl; 1 pul.

Rose Comb Black Bantams—all firsts and seconds to L. S. Bache, on a superb string. First cockerel and pullet, very fine. Buff Cochin Bantams not up to the mark; winning hen and pullets, fairly good; male birds, poor. White Cochin Bantams, as a lot, better than the Buffs. First hen, very good; rest above the average. Black Cochin Bantams—hen, good; first cockerel, good shape, white in neck; second, good in color; third, grand color, not fully feathered in the neck; fourth, a little over size. Pullets, first and second a close race; third and fourth, grand color—some of these Blacks will be heard of again when fully matured. Partridge Cochin Bantams, six of fair quality shown.

Brahma Bantams—Elmwood Farm made a display of both Light and Dark far in advance of any yet shown. In comb, shape, color and marking they are superb little miniature Brahmas. Some of the females of the Dark variety as well pencilled as the large ones. McG.

Amesbury and Fitchburg.

The peculiar feature of these two exhibitions was that they were made up almost entirely of the American breeds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks; Silver, Golden, White, and Buff Wyandottes, making three-fourths of the entire display at each show, and phenomenal specimens being found in the classes of these varieties. These New England shows occurring in November demonstrate strongly, it seems to me, the fallacy of the whole country in making the principal showing from November to February 1st. Birds to show well must be full in weight, and adult and new plumage should be fully three-fourths grown. Were our show season to commence at Christmas week and extend to April 1st, for the New England district, it would be far better for breeder and fowls.

Our early show season makes it necessary to breed out of the natural time of year to secure by November that development which close competition demands; although the fact is always staring us in the face that a May hatched chick makes the most perfect fowl.

Again, the month of March may well be spared for a show month; for how true it is that eggs hatch the poorest in that month. By March the effect of close cooping to protect fowls from the cold of winter is being felt, and that month becomes the poorest of all the twelve in which to hatch chicks, and March hatched are as a rule the poorest chicks we raise, while May hatched are the best. Chicks hatched earlier than March 15th are very liable to molt prematurely into fowls before they have passed through their first winter. This sadly mars their beauty, and by no means helps them otherwise, for the exhaustion of molting an extra time before the first annual molt ruins many a fowl. Could we make the exhibition season from Dec. 20th to April 1st, we would do much to bring only the best we raise to the front, and would also help the farmer to become a poulterer and fancier.

Our country is large. The southern states could have an earlier show season. There eggs can be set fully sixty days earlier than in the northern tier of states. Each section should breed in its own best season, and arrange its show season to catch the time when chicks hatched in that propitious time when the grass is just starting are at their best. When chicks and grass are young together the chicks grow without check from shell to show room, and we get the best results and come nearest perfection in the results as seen in 95 to 96 points of excellence.

Occurring early in the unnaturally early season these two exhibitions have been sadly handicapped, yet we see 96 points reached at Fitchburg, in its queen specimen, a White Wyandotte pullet, and 95 at Amesbury, in the king of the exhibit, a White Wyandotte cockerel—this same breed being the banner breed of both shows.

The best feature of both these shows was the absence of scrubby stock. With very few exceptions the fowls were choice specimens that stood well up into 90, and more, points of standard excellence. The White Rocks were very much in evidence. We are glad to see the revival of interest in this estimable breed; the class at Amesbury was one of the largest (the White Wyandotte class being the largest at both shows, and the improvement of the stock of this year over last year was very marked for both localities. While the Wyandotte display at Amesbury was smaller than last year, that at Fitchburg was larger, and went far in advance of that of last year.

The regrettable feature at both shows was the absence of the Asiatics. Were these shows too early for them, or have the American breeds crowded the others out? This season's sales as reported by breeders, show an increased demand for Brahmas. Then why had these two shows only a few Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahmas, with the rest of the Asiatics left out? Is it that our exhibitions are becoming too local, and premiums too small?

I fear that the making of shows purely local, and small prizes, is a mistaken policy. It causes exhibits to be too exclusively confined to a few breeds. Good prizes bring exhibits from a large area of country, and a larger variety of breeds and the greater excitement

of the show are more pleasing to visitors, and thus greater attractions result in greater growth of the poultry industry.

It is safe to say that the prizes went to worthy specimens, for they were controlled by the decimal law, which prevents a fowl scoring less than 90, or a chicken scoring less than 92, from receiving a first prize, and makes 87 the lowest score to receive recognition.

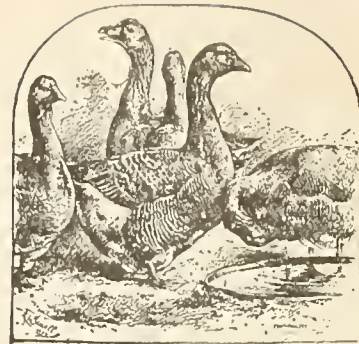
The annual banquet at Amesbury, a fixture with this society, was a pleasing feature. The long tables were well filled, and the "feast of reason and flow of soul" was in keeping with the menu. This event is looked forward to by the members, and in its pleasure they forget the work and hardship which fall upon the few who take the laboring oar in propelling the society.

FELCH.

What Mr. Hewes Says.

I can remember back eighteen and twenty years ago, when the Barred Rock exhibits throughout the middle and western states, while not so large as at the present time, were equal in every respect to those of the present day, and in my honest opinion, I. K. Felch shipped better birds west as far back as '81 and '82, than have been sold by eastern breeders in the past five years, especially those sold to the western trade. That old trio, Sid Conger, James E. White, and Geo. T. Pitkin, used to place on exhibition at our large western shows a line of Barred Plymouth Rocks that have never been surpassed in any of the late shows. On the other hand, in those days exhibits of up to date breeders in Asiatic, Mediterranean and fancy classes, were not nearly so good as they are at the present time; in fact, the birds of fifteen years ago in any of the Asiatic classes would not even be considered today.

With this view of the facts, and I believe them to be facts, there must be something wrong with the breeding of this one variety. We have not started right, or we would be making more progress. I do really not believe there is one breeder in the United States who can produce ten per cent of show birds from any Barred Rock mating that be can put together, while I do know that twice this many show birds can be produced from the Asiatics; and in the Mediterranean classes from fifty to sixty per cent can be produced from one mating. If this can be done with other breeds, why not with the Plymouth Rocks as well?—THEO. HEWES, in *Reliable Poultry Journal*.



Young Toulouse Geese, Boston, '99.

MY GEESE HAVE SHAPE

as well as size, and are prolific and profitable breeders.

That means a great deal, as you may know if you have had experience with the mammoth show specimens. We can sell you *prolific winners*. Have this season sent young geese to Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Nova Scotia, and over half of these were ordered by former customers. We have a few young **EMBDEN** and **Toulouse** and selected young **AFRICANS** to spare, and can suit you also if you wish. Buying geese eggs is somewhat of a chance game, but there's a sure thing in buying good geese. Send us a trial order. If you are dissatisfied with what you receive return immediately, and we send your money back. \$5 each for what you want in good young stock, or for fair quality old geese. Finest exhibition trios young Africans, \$25. A lot of fifty common market breeders, old ones, at \$5 per pair as long as they last. Hundreds at the Farm, West Mansfield, Mass., that you can buy.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Pawtucket, R. I.

ARATOMA FARM

Has already made a good start for coming season, and is in a position to offer

FINE STOCK, ALSO EGGS FOR HATCHING,

from the following breeds of thoroughbred poultry: S. C. White Leghorns, Knapp Bros. strain. White Wyandottes, Knapp Bros., and A. G. Duston strains.

Silver Wyandottes, A. C. Hawkins strain. B. Plymouth Rocks, A. C. Hawkins strain. Pekin Ducks, A. J. Hallock strain.

The stock in our breeding pens has been carefully mated, is strong and remarkably healthy, and certain to produce good results. No finer stock can be found anywhere. We have four breeding pens of Bk Minorcas, Northup strain, but no room for them, so they must be sold; also a number of S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, Knapp Bros. strain. We issue no circular. Write us your wants, and you will receive a prompt reply. Visitors are welcome at all times. Address, **ARATOMA FARM**, Katonah, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Wm. C. Casey, Proprietor.

The Finest in the Country

WHITE and BRONZE TURKEYS

All prizes competed for at N. J. state fair, and interstate fair, Trenton, N. J., '99. Also all 1st at Boston, '98 and '99, and at New York for several years, on my White Turkeys. I have a lot of them for sale at reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

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From Bantams Up

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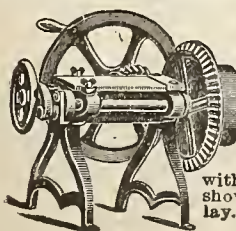
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A RARE OLD BOOK.

Was It the First American Poultry Book?

It was a day or two after I had first read in manuscript Mr. Felch's story of his boyish poultry keeping that, rumaging about the old book shops in Cornhill and vicinity, I came on a copy of a little poultry book, the title of which was new to me. As, published in 1843, it antedates Mr. Felch's recollections, I considered it a most fortunate find, and the book soon changed owners, an accident not likely to happen it again in my lifetime. Probably there are numerous copies of it in existence; as yet I have learned of but one other, that in the Boston Public Library, and from it a number of pages are missing. Mine is a perfect copy, and in good condition.

"The American Poultry Book," by Micajah R. Cook, Harper & Brothers, New York, publishers, is unique in the early literature of poultry culture in America, in that the author drew little of his material directly from English sources, and the book may, therefore, be looked upon as fairly reflecting American information and opinion upon poultry topics about the year 1840. The author of the book is almost ostentatiously American, and contemptuous alike of works on poultry in foreign languages, and of English books on the subject, which he characterizes as "either mere translations, or meager and inaccurate in their details." The foundation of his own work was a collection of the notices respecting the treatment of poultry in America which had appeared in American periodicals, which collection had been made in the first place simply for his private use. The result of his effort to put this matter in shape for the use of others was a book refreshingly unlike those, formed on foreign models, which followed it; not so much inferior to them in practical information as the difference in bulk might lead one to suppose; and, as a historical document, worth more than all the books on the subject which appeared in this country in the ensuing twenty-five years. It reflects, as has been said, the actual poultry knowledge of the period.

"Success in raising poultry," says this book, "depends mainly upon a suitable climate. *** A dry warm climate is so important for the successful rearing of poultry, that in England, for example, they are compelled to depend upon foreign countries for no inconsiderable portion of their supply. It appears from the custom house returns of the year 1838 that eggs were imported from the continent to the value of more than a million of dollars." The author then proceeds to take Mowbray to task for claiming that this was because English farmers were not giving sufficient attention to the production of poultry, and not frankly "admitting the fact of the unsuitability of the climate of England" for poultry raising. To further show the importance of climate in rearing poultry, he compares, using figures taken from the returns of the census of 1840, "a certain district in the northern and eastern sections of the Union, where the climate is cold and damp," with a district of nearly equal population in the south. "Thus, for example: the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont are nearly equal in population to those of South Carolina and Alabama, and yet the value of poultry in the first only equals \$397,460, while in the second the value of the poultry amounts to \$1,419,814." He also tells his readers that in the western states, where the climate is less rigorous than in the east, "fowls are so prolific that eggs are commonly sold at the rate of 90 cents a bushel, estimated to contain 45 dozen"—a statement which in the absence of proof, we are justified in taking as strictly incorrect.

It was an amusing surprise to find in this old book the germ of that article on the importance of the poultry industry which made its first appearance, in its present form, a few years ago in the *Rural New-Yorker*. That was a nice article—when it was new; but after its record breaking tour of space filling in all sorts of papers, we have come to regard it as we do other things with which we become too familiar. We will all be glad when the figures of the new census are available for needed alterations in it. I quote from the introduction to the book:—

"The importance of this subject in a pecuniary point of view, to our own country has, we suspect, been little appreciated. It will be better understood when we refer to the agricultural statistics of the United States, as furnished by the latest census published, namely, that of 1840. It should, however, be borne in mind, that the returns from North Carolina, Kentucky, Michigan, Florida, and Wisconsin are incomplete, and not included in this list:—

	Value of the poultry.
"Northern states,	\$1,175,916
Middle states,	4,085,312
Southern and western states and territories,	5,671,382
Total,	\$10,932,610

"If to this we add the supposed value from the omitted states and territories, we shall have for the whole union a total value in poultry exceeding twelve millions of dollars. The importance of this subject becomes more apparent if we take a single state and compare the value of its poultry with that of its other animal products. By the same census it appears that in the state of New York the value of the poultry was \$2,373,029. This is more than the value of all the swine in the same state; is nearly equal to half the value of its sheep, the entire value of its neat cattle, and is very nearly five times greater than the value of all its horses and mules."

The "northern states" were the six New England states; the "middle states" the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. The "southern and western states" included what remained of our then national possessions. In one of the last chapters of the book the value of the poultry in the country is given for the states in detail, full returns having by that time been made for all states and territories omitted from the first list, except Florida. The completed list is as follows:—

States.	Value of poultry.
New York,	\$2,373,029
Pennsylvania,	1,033,172
Alabama,	829,220
Virginia,	752,467
Ohio,	734,931
South Carolina,	590,594
Tennessee,	581,531
North Carolina,	544,125
Massachusetts,	540,295
Kentucky,	536,439
Georgia,	473,158
Maine,	123,171
New Hampshire,	97,862
Vermont,	176,437
Connecticut,	176,659
New Jersey,	412,487
Delaware,	47,465
Maryland,	219,159
Louisiana,	273,314
Mississippi,	369,481
Missouri,	230,283
Indiana,	393,228
Illinois,	330,968
Michigan,	82,730
Arkansas,	93,549
Florida (incomplete),	61,007
Wisconsin,	16,167
Iowa,	17,101
District of Columbia,	3,092
Total,	\$12,176,170

In comparing this sum of twelve million dollars with two hundred and ninety millions estimated as the value of the poultry product, it should be observed that the figures of the 1840 census purport to represent the value of the fowls on hand at the date of census taking, while the 1890 figures were intended to represent the total poultry product—both fowls and eggs—of the country for that year. Had the figures for 1840 been made on the same basis as those for 1890, the showing for the earlier year would have been larger—(just how much larger, could not be ascertained without more trouble than the information, when obtained, would be worth)—but still the increase of production in this line would be seen to be enormous.

It would be difficult, I think, to find anywhere a table of figures which to one posted on the condition of the poultry industry in the different parts of the country today, is more highly suggestive than that just given. Some of the states which today are among the largest producers of poultry products, were

then unsettled wildernesses. The "south," where some now tell us poultry cannot be profitably produced, was rich in poultry. Of the ten most important poultry states six were southern states. Alabama, which now cuts a very small figure in poultry matters, then ranked next to Pennsylvania. If we separate the figures for the western and southern states, which are given together in the first list, the change that has taken place in fifty years is made strikingly clear. Of the total valuation, for southern and western states, of \$6,637,975, the southern states are credited with \$4,831,571, and the western with only \$1,805,404. Iowa, now one of the best poultry states, was at that time a territory, comprising in addition to the land within the borders of the present state, the greater part of what is now Minnesota, and all of what is now the Dakotas. Its population in 1838, when the territory of Iowa, as just described, was organized, was less than 23,000. Kansas and Nebraska were then a part of the unsettled, unorganized land of Indian Territory; while Texas, now the leading poultry state in the south, and because of its great area destined, perhaps, soon to become the leading poultry state in America, was then an independent republic.

* * * *

The classification and description of the known varieties of fowls is so unique that I reproduce it in full:

"The following are the principal varieties or races found in the works of authors, and in the poultry yards of the curious:

"1. *Domesticus*. The ordinary breed, such as are seen on every dunghill, of all sizes and colors, and presenting no remarkable peculiarities.

"2. *Pugnax*. The *Game cock*, known by his small head and neck, and his quarrelsome and impetuous disposition.

"3. *Cristatus*. Top knot, with a tuft of feathers on the head, instead of a fleshy comb.

"4. *Pusillus*. The *Bantam*. Dwarfish in size, the legs feathered.

"5. *Pumilio*. The *Smooth Bantam*. Dwarfish, the legs not feathered.

"6. *Giganteus*. *Malay*. Very large.

"7. *Pentadactylus*. *Dorking*. Large with five toes on each foot. This, however, is said by some recent English writers not to be peculiar to this race.

"8. *Morio*. *Negro Fowl*. Comb, wattles, skin, and covering of the bones black. From India.

"9. *Lanatus*. *Silky hen*. All the feathers disunited in the webs, and resembling silk. From Japan.

"10. *Crispus*. *Frizzled* or *Friesland hen*. All the feathers reversed, and, as it were, curled. Smaller than common poultry. Java, Japan.

"11. *Ecaudatus*. *Rumpless hen*. With no tail; the last caudal vertebra being wanting. *Ceylon*. In alluding to this variety, Buffon asserts that the greater part of the cocks and hens of Virginia have no rump, although they are unquestionably of English origin. He is assured, he says, 'that when fowls are transported to that colony, they lose their rumps;' and taking this for granted, gravely imputes it to the climate.

"These are the principal varieties, and from them proceed all the various breeds or races found in our poultry yards. More than twenty are enumerated by authors, but it is scarcely necessary or useful to treat of them here."

When it came to describing the breeds with which he was familiar, and stating their relative merits, the author of the "American Poultry World" quite ignored the classification he had made, and even introduced his readers to varieties not previously mentioned, and for which a place as sub-varieties could not well be found. His personal acquaintance with distinct varieties appears to have been limited to the Game, the White-crested Black Polish, or *Poland*, which he calls the "True Poland," the "Golden Poland," the "Every-day hen" which he describes as a sub-variety of the Poland, the "*Italian hen*," so-called, although it was introduced into Europe from the Barbary states; the *Malay*, and the *Bantam*. He had not seen the Dorking, but ventured the opinion that it originated from the Malay. He had bred the Golden Poland "on the faith of its being a marvelous

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layer;" but had been sadly disappointed in it. His "Every-day hens" were probably Hamburgs, to which he gives the common name, while characterizing as absurd the notion that they lay every day throughout the year. His "Italian hens" seem to have been the Black Spanish. His description of the Malay leaves us in doubt as to whether his Malays had the Game proclivities of those described by some of the later writers, or were of the same family as the Cochin China and the Shanghaes.

To those who would ask which of the breeds was best adapted to the middle states, his reply was: "No one breed will thrive or be found profitable if kept exclusively. The natural tendency of all peculiar varieties affected by domestication is to deteriorate, and such require great care and attention to keep pure, and whenever this is attained they are found to be delicate, and very liable to disease." (Though this idea has numerous advocates still, it was not even then suffered to pass without challenge. The editor of the *American Agriculturist*, then in its second year, in commenting on the book, quoted this opinion as to the advantage of mongrelizing the breeds, and condemned it in vigorous terms).

He expresses a preference for black hens as layers, saying, "I think they are more hardy, molt with less difficulty, and commence laying in the coldest weather, while fowls of other colors are drooping and inactive. White fowls he thought indifferent layers, not adapted to the climate of the middle states, and, therefore, to be avoided when selecting fowls for a breeding yard.

Even in that day there was, as he notes, a decided preference for yellow legged fowls.

Our author was not an advocate of free range for farm fowls. His reasons for confining them are not yet out of date for all localities. "Nothing," he writes, "has a more slovenly and out-at-elbows look, than to see fowls ranging about a farm house, roosting upon carriages and harness, intruding into and defiling the kitchen, and even the parlor; dipping into the swill tub, scratching up the garden, and committing other abominations. It is painful to see children occupied more than half their time in chasing them out of the garden; the women—good souls!—scolding away their sweet tempers, and the men grumbling, when a few dollars judiciously expended, with a little extra attention, would remedy the whole. No man who respects himself or the rights of his neighbors, no one who regards true economy, or even the ordinary decencies of life, or is desirous to bring up his children in habits of order and neatness, or to give a good example to others, will permit his cattle, or even his poultry to run wild about his grounds or in the road, or more frequently trespassing upon his neighbors."

Mr. Cock's plan of poultry yard called for a fence ten feet high; and even with this he thought it desirable to clip one wing of each fowl, to prevent their flying over. All his plans for the management of fowls were formed with a view to providing for the actual necessities of the fowl with the least possible trouble to the keeper. The food, whole grain, was to be kept constantly before them in a large, self-feeding hopper, and for all but freezing weather water was to be supplied in a mammoth drinking fountain with a barrel as the reservoir, thus giving a supply which would last for many weeks.

Many of what are supposed to be very modern ideas in handling fowls, may be found in this little old work. Oyster shells were to be pounded up for the hens, coarse gravel for grit, and fine sand or ashes for dusting, were to be kept in boxes always accessible. Dark nests were arranged for the hens.

Even in 1840 those interested in poultry were trying to determine how many eggs a hen would lay in a year, with results not notably different from those obtained today. After citing a number of records, some for a year, and some for shorter periods, our author concludes:

"First. That the best season for laying is during the warm months.

"Second. That when food is amply furnished, the yield of eggs is more than doubled.

"Third. That a great diversity exists between the maximum and minimum number

of eggs annually produced. It will be found to vary from 50 to 175 annually. * * *

"Seventh. It certainly appears proved that to obtain the largest number of eggs, the topknot is the best that can be employed."

* * * *

The book contains chapters on incubation, including artificial incubation to that date, and on caponization; which are not particularly different from chapters on the same subject in other early and some later works on poultry. The treatment of diseases is commendably brief; I wonder what the author, who states that the diseases of fowls are "few in number," would think if he could wake as if from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and find a modern book on poultry diseases ready to his hand. I am afraid that one glance at it would send him into a longer sleep. He enumerates four diseases of young chicks:—*gapes*; *chip*, of which he says, "I presume that this is a catarrh, accompanied by much fever;" *purg-ing*—"to be remedied by dry food with chopped meat;" and *constipation*, to be "relieved by giving them plenty of fat or grease." The diseases of adult fowls mentioned are *crop bound*, *inflammation of the oil bag*, and *roup*, of which it is said, "As far as I can learn, this disease rarely, if ever, appears in our climate."

Some space is given to information as to ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas, swans and pigeons. The common duck and the Muscovy duck were the only kinds he knew that had been thoroughly domesticated. His classification of geese and "kindred species," mentions the Gray Lag, or common goose, the Wild goose, the China goose, the Brant, and the Swan. He also mentions a new breed of geese recently "introduced into the United States from Bremen, by Mr. James Sisson, of Rhode Island, which is rapidly taking the place of the old stock. They are usually of a pure white, grow to a much larger size, attaining the weight of eighteen or twenty pounds, while the common Gray goose averages from eight to ten pounds only. They are also raised with great ease, fatten readily with comparatively less food, and have a very superior flavor."

* * * *

There is much more that would be interesting reading now-a-days. From cover to cover the book is interesting. It has that most pleasing merit of individuality. Though represented by the author as based largely on extracts from periodicals of the day, I must say that until I find some of the publications of that time which gave more and better information on the subject than those already examined, I claim the privilege of believing that Micajah R. Cock drew much more from the current oral comments of sensible poultry keepers than from other sources.

DUCK BREEDING.

Points on Mating, Food, and Care of Pekin Ducks.

In the first place, we are very particular to pick out our breeders as soon as the sex can be distinguished, which is when the ducks are from seven to eight weeks old, and before they have been fattened for market, using birds hatched in May or June. We select females of good fair size:—we like to have them weigh at maturity eight pounds each;—medium long in body, deep at keel, with flat backs and short necks; we also see that they have a sharp, quick eye, and carry themselves well when walking.

If we wish to produce extra large birds we use rather small, active drakes, weighing, say, six to seven pounds each. We do not use small drakes constantly year after year, for that would make the stock run out. We do not care for very large ducks, except for show purposes, then we use small active drakes bred from large ducks, and these we use only occasionally in the same line of breeding. If we do not care for such large size we use larger drakes, using same care in selecting them as in selecting females, and selecting males and females not near akin. Our favorite mating is of medium sized birds of both sexes—the drakes to be as active as possible. This produces good fair sized stock, what we are after for market. Another mating we use

quite frequently is, drakes weighing eight or nine pounds with extra large ducks weighing ten to eleven pounds each. This mating has produced for us extra large birds of both sexes. An objection to it is that the ducks do not lay so many eggs.

After being selected the ducklings intended for breeders are put on an unlimited grass range until Nov. 1st to 15th, in flocks of one to two hundred. They have a running creek to play in, and are fed as follows: $\frac{1}{4}$ bran, $\frac{1}{4}$ gluten, $\frac{1}{4}$ low grade flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ quaker oat feed, $\frac{1}{4}$ corn meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ broken crackers; mixed dry first, and then wet with water and well mixed, a shovelful of coarse sand or fine gravel being added once or twice a week. They are purposely fed a little short, to make them forage for themselves. This method, we find, produces bone and muscle, and makes them strong and hardy to stand the forcing for winter eggs. If they start laying—as they sometimes do—before Nov. 1st, we shorten the feed.

About Nov. 1st to 15th, according to weather, they are all driven up and sorted again. Those which have done best and are most active are the ones we use. They are then put in winter quarters, with inside pens 12x16 feet, and yards 25x150 feet, twenty to thirty in a flock, with one drake to five ducks at the start;—later we remove a part of the drakes, leaving one to eight or ten ducks. (When we see two males fighting we take the poorer one away). The food is now changed to the following:— $\frac{1}{4}$ corn meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ bran, $\frac{1}{4}$ broken crackers, $\frac{1}{4}$ gluten meal, $\frac{1}{4}$ low grade flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ beef scraps; this mixture is made two-thirds of the mash; the other third being scalded green clover cut fine, and boiled potatoes mashed; the grain feed being mixed dry at first, and then the clover and potatoes added, and the whole mixed with hot water and fed warm. This is the feed by the use of which we get early eggs. Feed all that they will eat up clean with a relish, allowing no food to stand before them after feeding time.

Our ducks generally begin laying in December, and by January are at it in earnest. Last season we kept an egg record. We had one pen average one hundred and forty eggs per duck; in none did the average fall below one hundred. During the winter months eggs ranged from 60 to 75 per cent fertile; later we had them as high as 95 per cent fertile.

We very seldom confine the ducks in the houses, except in extremely cold weather; then they are fed and watered indoors. Eggs are gathered at daylight, and again about eight or nine o'clock, to prevent their chilling. We keep oyster shells, gravel, and grit before the ducks at all times, and we use a little grit and charcoal in the food about once or twice a week. During the winter the ducks are all in small flocks, but when spring opens, and the creek is full and overflowing we take down fences, and let two flocks run together, each flock generally coming back to its own pen at night. Late in the season we keep them shut up until ten or even twelve o'clock if they do not lay before that time; but, then, we do not shut them up before eight or nine o'clock in the evening.

About June 1st, we begin to go around once or twice a week and catch all ducks that want to sit; if not extra fine specimens, they are killed, and sent to market. We think that this is a good way to sort out those which have finished laying, and thus save the expense of feeding them until the rest of the flock quit laying and are marketed. By the middle of July we have them all killed off but those reserved for exhibition purposes.

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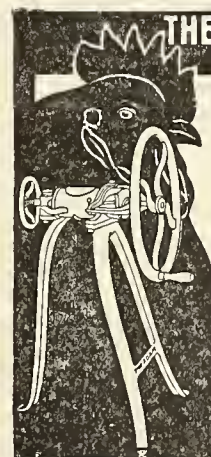
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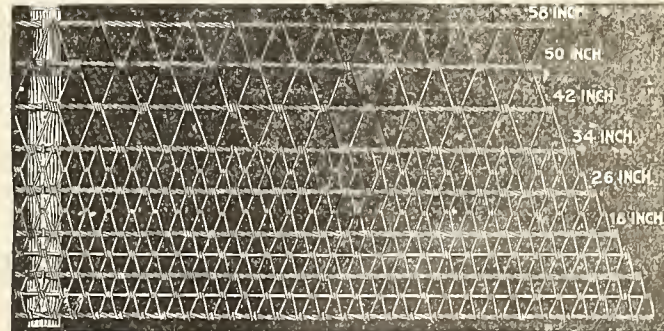
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PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING.

Written For The Young Poultrymen of Rhode Island,

by A. A. Brigham.

[Through the courtesy of Prof. Brigham, of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, FARM-POULTRY is permitted to present its readers with his valuable treatise on the "Principles of Breeding." The article is reprinted from advance sheets of the experiment station report for 1899.—ED. F.-P.]

[Concluded from Dec. 1, F.-P.]

Classification and Individuality.

To the zoologist variations in animals within the limits of agriculture are of no account. He classifies the members of the animal kingdom into great groups which even in their subdivisions do not touch the realm of the stock breeder.

The term *species* is applied to an "ideal group of individuals, resembling each other in essential characteristics, and capable of indefinitely continued fertile reproduction through the sexes." "A form resulting from variation which may be perpetuated by any mode of propagation, is called a *variety*, or *race*." Applying the latter term to domestic animals, Wickens says: "By the word, *race*, we designate a group of like or similarly formed animals that have arisen by adaptation to homogeneous life conditions."

The constancy of the race form is assured only under those certain conditions to which it owes its origin. Under dissimilar conditions the race form may vary. How wide the bounds of the race form may be, *i. e.*, the greater or less sum of form characteristics to be considered necessary in defining the race form, is an arbitrary matter. The race forms of our domestic animals we may consider as inheritable characters, acquired through variation in the process of adaptation to their environment. They are thus the witnesses of the results of stock breeding. Hence in agriculture a better term than "race," is the word, "breed." The "breed" signifies the average of the values of the individual animals composing the group so designated.

The word, "family," as used by breeders, usually includes the descendants of one mother. Although we may, for the sake of convenience, classify and define the various groups of farm animals, the dependence of the farmer and poultryman is finally and always upon the individual and its individuality.

Inbreeding.

"Breeding in and in," is a term which signifies the breeding together of animals of close consanguinity, but the closeness of blood relationship is not defined. The idea is to fix and concentrate any desirable quality by breeding together closely related animals possessing that quality. It is always easier to find one or two animals possessing the desired character in a marked degree, than to find a whole flock possessing the same quality, *e. g.*, every pen of fowls has its "best bird."

If, then, we would seek to develop a family, flock or breed possessing the properties desired, we can most quickly secure this object by interbreeding the few individuals possessing the properties with their offspring which have inherited the same qualities.

Carefully and intelligently prosecuted, this process may result successfully. Ignorantly or injudiciously carried on, the result will probably be disastrous. It is a principle in stock breeding that coupling two animals possessing the same good quality, defect or disease, will tend to fix and intensify that good quality, defect or disease, in the offspring.

Two essential conditions must invariably attend successful inbreeding, *viz.*: sound constitution, and perfect health. With these as a foundation, close inbreeding may be practiced with the best of results, as is shown by the breeds thus produced and perpetuated by successful stock breeders.

The qualities of fattening easily and quickly, of early maturity, of enormous egg production, all have been brought to highest perfection in individuals and families which have resulted from close inbreeding. Mr. Bates' rule in cattle breeding was, "Always put the best animals together, regardless of any affinity in blood." One of the most valuable practical advantages of careful interbreeding is in the imparting of the quality of prepotency to

males. The thoroughbred stallion, bull, or cock bird is bred to many females of his kind, and thus greatly influences the quality of numerous offspring on the farm or in the neighborhood where he is kept. A male which has inherited the concentrated virtues of a long line of interbred ancestors will stamp those qualities most certainly upon his offspring.

Cross Breeding.

Cross breeding as a farm practice may be defined as breeding together animals of different breeds or families.

Cross breeding is of vast importance in improving the wool, muscles, meat, milk, eggs, or other marketable product of common or native stock. The common animals generally have good constitution and good health, but are often inferior in their yield of valuable market products. The pure bred animal, possessing the qualities desired and the power of strongly and surely transmitting them, is crossed upon the common stock, and the result is usually great improvement. The prepotency of the pure bred animal gives him power of affecting the qualities of the offspring to far greater extent than his mate.

Note how rapidly the pure blood increases if in the process the offspring of each generation are bred with pure bloods each time.

The first cross has 1-2 pure blood.

The second cross has 3-4 pure blood.

The third cross has 7-8 pure blood.

The seventh cross has 127-128 pure blood.

With the second cross comes the question of interbreeding, *i. e.*, the breeder must decide whether he will breed the daughter to the sire, or make use of another male of the same breed as the sire.

When by crossing with superior animals we have improved our stock, we must also provide improved conditions. The climate, the food, and the care, must all be as good as the superior pure bred animals have previously enjoyed, else the improvement cannot be maintained.

In nature changes come slowly. It may be necessary to secure the desired changes by gradual steps. If the animals to be crossed are too disproportionate to each other, "reversion" will very probably occur, and bring disappointment. "Violent crosses" are therefore to be avoided. Do not attempt to cross animals of distinct breeds having opposite characters. Never cross breed animals simply for the sake of crossing.

Breeding between crosses is merely guesswork and yields haphazard results, because usually crosses have not fixed hereditary characteristics. How fast the pure blood may become diluted by crossing out and out, is shown by the fact that in the tenth generation the descendant would possess only one-tenth-hundred-twenty-fourth part of the original pure bred ancestor.

Relative Influence of Parents in Breeding.

However desirable it would seem to be able to determine what qualities the father and mother each transmit to their offspring, the conditions of breeding are so complex and intricate that it is very difficult to establish proof of any theory as to this subject.

We are safe in asserting that the parent which has the greatest prepotency and an ancestry bred for the longest time, in a certain line, will most strongly affect the progeny.

We may sometimes overcome the transmission of a defect or blemish of one parent by coupling with such animal a mate possessing very prepotent excellency in the point where the other is deficient.

It seems to be not so much a question of sex as of individuality. We may hence learn what individual parents can do, and by careful use of that knowledge, and with close regard for accompanying conditions, bring about desirable or avoid undesirable results. The relative influence of parents is further affected by purity of blood, by constitution, and physical by vigor. The age of a parent may thus have much to do with the question. Lack of bodily exercise may tend to lessen the proportion of influence. Excessive use in breeding will cause diminution of power to transmit qualities.

Pedigree.

From the study we have made of the principles of breeding, we must conclude that the

ancestry of our breeding animals is of very great significance in determining results. The development of the best breeds of farm stock has been in very striking degree the fixing of the desirable and prepotent characters of a few ancestors upon numerous descendants.

The pedigree of an animal is his line of descent, his list of progenitors, in short, his *ancestry*. In stock breeding, the term is often applied to signify the statement on record of the ancestry of an animal. An animal's pedigree may be good or bad, according to the worth or worthlessness of the ancestors included in it. It may be complete or incomplete, according as it includes all or only a part of the names of the individuals composing the animal's ancestry back to the formation of the breed.

The perfectly prepared pedigree of an animal shows the foundation stock of the breed that enters into his line of ancestry, and then step by step exhibits the different links in the chain of life, indicating to what extent the foundation stock and their progeny reenter the pedigree, the closeness of interbreeding, the outbreeding, the use of unknown, doubtful or undesirable sires or dams; in fact, all the blood relationships of which the animal is the result.

With the pedigree should be studied the records, so far as obtainable, of the animals listed in the pedigree. In actual investigation of the ancestries of animals, it is almost and oftentimes quite impossible to ascertain the whole of the ancestral history of a given individual, owing to the incompleteness of the records of the past; only those animals which have developed peculiarly strong and valuable characteristics having been considered worthy of (historical) recording. Especially is this true in poultry breeding.

This subject of pedigree is a most emphatic illustration of the importance of the principles of heredity. It may serve to explain atavism, showing to what ancestor an offspring has reverted. It emphasizes the value of prepotency, since it often serves to show how the prepotent power of an ancient ancestor has stamped his descendants, even to the extent of a whole breed, with his qualities. It may further show the power of pure blood, or of a cross in causing variation, or negatively exhibit the effects of unfavorable conditions in overcoming inheritable qualities, (comparing expected and realized results).

Individual Indications.

The breeder should very thoroughly study his breeding animals as individuals, and by the senses of sight and touch learn to judge of their qualities, and especially to associate the visible form and the feeling of the conspicuous parts with correlated unrevealed qualities.

We all like to see what we call beauty and symmetry in our fowls and other farm animals, but the practical breeder should learn to understand what form of symmetry is best adapted to and associated with the purpose which he has in view. A study of the characters of different distinct breeds of farm animals shows us that different forms and characteristics attend upon varied qualities and powers, and that certain forms, colors and proportions become so well fixed that a breed that does not strongly resemble the true type of its breed is rejected from the breeder's list of breeding stock. The breeder having ascertained as much as possible by the study of his animal's ancestry through pedigrees and records, next seeks to understand further qualities by the study of individual conformations and characteristics; and, finally, as opportunity offers, studies his breeding animals by their own records and by their offspring, thus coming in due time to know his animals most completely.

Selection.

Among animals breeding in the wild state, there may be said to be a "natural selection," which is well stated in the significant expression, "the survival of the fittest." The animals which survive and prosper are usually those which are strongest and best adapted to their natural environment.

In adapting wild animals to agricultural purposes by domestication, a few of the best obtainable are chosen and bred together, such of the forthcoming offspring as show the best development and adaptation to the farmers' purpose are again selected for continuing the

species, and those animals which are inferior or unadapted to the purpose in view, are not used for breeding purposes. Thus gradually a type is developed, which, after several generations, becomes fixed and certain of transmission to continued generations. What the family type shall be, depends upon the environment and the standard fixed in the mind of the breeder, who selects, at first, and continuously, those animals which come nearest to his ideal, or possess qualities which he wishes fixed in his stock. He breeds them together in accordance with the laws of heredity and variation, continuing a process of selecting and discarding according to his fixed ideal or standard of excellency, and gets his desire. How far the domesticated families may diverge from their ancient wild progenitors, and from each other, is strikingly illustrated by the varied breeds of land and water fowl already developed.

Fecundity and Barrenness.

Fecundity is defined as the quality in female animals of producing offspring in greater than ordinary degree.

Barrenness is the quality of not producing,

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or of not having the ability to produce, offspring.

Fertility of animals is influenced in many ways, and in the case of farm live stock chiefly by domestication, food, age, disease, heredity, and exercise.

Domestication has rendered the animals of the farm far more prolific than were their wild ancestors. This is due largely to the regular and certain supply of food, comfortable surroundings, and protection from enemies, which allow the stock opportunity for their best development.

Food has a great influence upon fertility. The activity of the reproductive organs is said by physiologists to depend on the function of nutrition. A full supply of food rich in nitrogen is conducive to fertility. A very abundant supply of fattening food may cause barrenness. Frequently animals will fail of impregnation simply because they are in too fleshy or fatty condition. A change to more scanty feeding often serves to remedy the temporary barrenness.

Age: Farm stock usually lack fecundity when first bearing offspring, because the mother is still immature, and the nutritive functions are very active in perfecting the growth of the animal. Again, in old age there is a lack of fecundity because of lack of nutrition and loss of vitality and force. The period of the greatest fecundity occurs after the creature is fully developed, and before the vital forces begin to flag.

Disease or malformation may cause total barrenness. Heredity certainly affects fecundity. Prolific parents will generally transmit their quality of prolificacy to their progeny. The lack of proper physical exercise may result in barrenness.

Briefly summarized, the circumstances which conduce to the fecundity of farm animals are as follows:

They should have been long domesticated, so as to have thoroughly adapted themselves to their somewhat artificial conditions; they should be descendants of prolific parents; they should be healthy and of middle age; their supply of food should be of good quality, and of a quantity just right for the actual needs of the animal organism, and physical exercise should be taken sufficiently for the healthy activity of all the bodily functions.

Conclusion.

Some men seem to possess an inborn love for domesticated dumb animals.

Some farmers delight to have about them not only the ordinary stock of the farm, but also many farm pets, such as the dog, cat, rabbit, pigeons, and fancy fowls. Such men are usually kind hearted, good natured, and of generous disposition.

Some farmers' boys take great pleasure in the possession, *i. e.*, the ownership and management, of a farm pet, such as a favorite colt, calf, or lamb, a flock of poultry, or pigeons. A lad possessed with this fondness for the farm animals will, if he makes a study of their characteristics and habits, generally grow up to be a good live stock breeder.

A good general education, including a knowledge of the natural sciences, together with a course in veterinary science and medicine, will be an excellent preparation for his life work.

It may be of use to consider the characteristics of Robert Bakewell in this connection. His biographers say that this great and successful English breeder possessed a correct and well trained eye (for correlation study), good judgment, aptness in tracing cause and effect, methodicalness, perseverance; and the spirit of a true artist—a splendid category of a breeder's virtues, and thoroughly explaining the successfulness of a man who lacked very many of the aids which another century of wonderful progress in agriculture and the natural sciences has placed in the hands of his followers and successors.

The stock breeder of today who is equipped with a natural inclination for the business, trained from boyhood in all the care and management of live stock, and especially educated for his calling, is (particularly if he possesses, furthermore, the desirable Bakewell qualities) prepared to act with intelligence, and may become not only a successful breeder of live stock, but also a public benefactor and an honor to his state and country.

A Balanced Ration.

A balanced ration for poultry is what every poultryman is looking for. By reading the formulas recorded in the poultry papers by different breeders, the intelligent reader may avoid many of the blunders and mistakes that are sure to follow the novice in poultry breeding. There can be no hard and fast rule that will answer in regard to feed the year round. Cold weather requires more carbonaceous food than warm weather, hence a good formula for winter would be a poor one for summer. In dry weather poultry require more laxative feed than in wet weather when no grass is growing.

Wild pigeon hunters tell us that they have to use different bait at various seasons of the year. When nesting, the pigeon will refuse grain of any kind, and the hunters then set their nets in low marshy ground where worms are plenty. Does not this explain why fresh cut bone and meat for poultry increases the yield of fertile eggs? Unlimited range is a great help, if the flock is not too large, in securing a well balanced ration, as they can select the food required.

My experience in poultry raising may help some breeder in this important branch of farming. Forty or fifty years ago corn and oats was the formula for poultry feeding, but they had unlimited range on the farm. At that time I had a small flock of Light Brahmas, that with unlimited range and a warm roost gave splendid results, in fact the best in my experience. They were fed the scraps from the table, bones from the kitchen smashed with a stone hammer on a boulder or block, deacon calves in winter and spring, milk and corn all they wanted. Oats they used very gingerly unless boiled, and they seemed to prefer the corn boiled, which we furnished nearly every day. They did not eat as much corn boiled as when fed raw. We got more eggs in winter when we could readily sell them to the neighbors at 40 cents per dozen, although they all kept poultry, as all farmers do now for summer use when eggs are plenty and cheap.

We fed the chickens indian pudding and johnnycake wet up with buttermilk, on which they grew finely, and were sold young except the pullets, which were kept until fall. I do not think this is the best formula now, but then it was the best we knew. The intelligent reader will readily see that the unlimited range and milk supplied the want of balanced ration in their feed. This feeding ration will spoil old hens of the Asiatic or Plymouth Rock breeds, as they will become too fat, and die of apoplexy. Active breeds like the Mediterranean will last longer on a corn feed if they have unlimited range, than more phlegmatic breeds. There is no formula that will prove best under all conditions and circumstances. This can be learned by experience only, and perfection is very slowly obtained.

A change of diet should be made very slowly, even from a poor or ill balanced ration to a better one, for it will disturb the digestion, causing dysentery, and perchance death. Pasture in summer is cheapest and best green food to be had. In winter cabbage, roots, and clover are the main dependence to supply the green food necessary for best results. Wheat is one of the best grain foods, and in warm weather is cheaper than corn—that is, will pay for itself in eggs sooner than will corn.

For a mash for fall and winter we use one-third each of wheat bran, middlings, and indian meal, scalded with hot water, or milk, which is still better. If oat meal can be secured at a reasonable figure it improves this mixture. Buckwheat is good, but costs more per pound than wheat at present. Damaged grain makes a poor food, and generally costs more than it is worth to feed. Good eggs and meat cannot be made on poor feed, if they could some of our farmers would have been rich before now.

Fresh cut bone from the butcher is a splendid feed for young and old poultry, if fed in moderate quantities, as they are very fond of it, and they will eat too much for their own good if allowed to do so. The best way to feed it is in the mash, so that the master hens cannot get the most of it, and the timid ones none, as they would if fed separately. Fresh lean meat is very good feed if used in the same way two or three times a week—either

bone or meat, not over one ounce per hen at a feeding; or one-half ounce is better at first.

Last, but not least, is *grit*. Without it your poultry mill will not grind out your grist of fat poultry and eggs. In fact, if you have not a large stock of the genuine article in your own anatomy, your epitaph will be "died of an acute attack of hen fever."

Angola, N. Y.

S. LANDON.

Is There An Egg Type?

Every little while there appear in the columns of the poultry press references to the egg shaped hen, and learned disquisitions on the benefits to be derived from the introduction of the so-called egg type into one's yards. Is there really such a thing as an egg type, and if so, of what does it consist?

One writer, who I believe is a breeder of the Mediterranean breeds, has defined his idea of an egg type as "a hen with a long, deep body, carrying the tail well up, presenting a wedge shaped appearance when viewed from the back or front." That a hen answering these requirements may be an exceptionally good layer, is entirely probable; but my own experience has shown that one of radically different type may also be an unusually good layer.

My business for a number of years has been such that I have been thoroughly in touch with the aims and purposes of the breeders of trotting horses. Some ten years ago there was much to be seen in the columns of turf papers regarding the "trotting type." It took but a few years, however, to show the fallacy of the idea that horses of a particular shape were liable to develop into faster performers than those of an entirely different shape.

For instance, Maud S., the queen of the turf at the time the trotting type idea began to be exploited, was as different in type from Jay-Eye-See and St. Julien, her two greatest rivals, as could well be imagined. Maud S. was a mare of no great peculiarity of form, the most noticeable thing about her being a look of delicacy. Jay-Eye-See was a round pony built horse, and St. Julien was angular in all his lines, low headed and slope rumped. The next trotting champion was Rarus, a great, big, high headed rangy looking horse. And so it has gone ever since. No champion trotter has been of a type similar to any of the others, but they all trotted fast, and today the term, "trotting type," is seldom seen in any of the papers devoted to the trotter.

When I was younger than I am now I came into possession of a strain of Pit Games which I bred and kept purely for utility purposes. The hens of this strain were blocky and unusually short legged, but as egg producers they were simply great. It would be difficult to find any hens that differ more radically from the egg type as described by the writer quoted in this connection, than did those Game hens; but I will guarantee that they could hold their own as layers with an average flock of hens of any breed that are not non-sitters.

Of course, if there is such a thing as an egg type in hens, it is important that the fact should be known, together with the reasons showing why a hen of some particular shape will produce more eggs than one of different shape. I have endeavored to learn for myself regarding this question, but I am frank to say that so far I have seen nothing to convince me that there is such a thing as an egg type, or at least an egg type agreeing with the description generally given in that connection.

Like other breeders who aim to combine the useful with the show qualifications, I find it necessary to select for breeding purposes such females as come up to standard requirements, always giving due regard to the record of their mothers as egg producers.

After several years of selection, I have vastly improved the laying capacity of my yards, but I fail to see any change in the type of their occupants. I have concluded, therefore, that one may establish a superior laying strain of any breed without changing the type of his females in any appreciable degree.

If the experience of others is contrary to mine, I should be exceedingly interested in learning of it.

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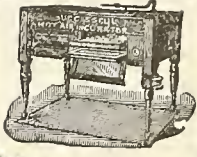
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ARIZONA, AGAIN.

"Hassayampers" and Heat.

Mr. Editor:—I read with much interest the letter of "Inquisitive," in your issue of Nov. 1st, and since he wishes to hear from some of your Arizona subscribers, I will reply to some of his observations. These stories about eggs hatching off-hand are very entertaining, and a new comer often hears them all the first few days after his arrival.

Some fifty miles west of Phoenix there is a river called the Hassayampa, which flows southward into the Gila. The vicinity of this river was the scene of early operations by explorers and settlers in the territory, and there is a legend, fully accepted by the public mind, that any person who has once drank of the waters of the Hassayampa is from that day forth incapable of telling the truth—so that any story that would elsewhere be called a fish story, is here called a Hassayamper; and it is true, though sad, that there are many cruel persons who take delight in unloading the whole stock in trade of Hassayampers upon the unwary new arrival.

It is quite possible that the miner mentioned by "Inquisitive," may have prospected the hills beyond the Hassayampa in an early day, and that the preacher may have been engaged in missionary labors in the same locality; in which case, any statement of theirs should be accepted with a certain reserve.

I have lived in the territory for fifteen years, and I have never known of a case of an egg hatching in any such regardless fashion as "Inquisitive" records; but then I have never imbibed the waters of the before mentioned fabled stream. In regard to eggs hatching while the mercury is sporting with the hundred and twenties, perhaps the reason is that the mercury does not reach that point. I have before me the government reports for ten years past, and the highest temperature recorded for this place during that time is 114°.

L. P. R.

Phoenix, Arizona.

The above letter explains itself, yet a few words of comment will not be out of order. While I do not vouch for any of the tales told by "Inquisitive," I must say that L. P. R.'s statements do not prove them impossible, unless we assume that the heat was so great that the eggs would necessarily be cooked, and therefore would not hatch. One thing I can vouch for, and that is that on two different occasions when the thermometer ranged close around 100° F. for a number of days, in Colorado, we had chicks hatch from eggs which for several days had received no other heat than that contributed by the atmosphere, and some of which had been in the meantime subjected to pretty rough treatment—so that I do not regard stories of chicks being hatched in that way as utterly improbable.

L. P. R. sends with the letter quoted a circular issued by a gentleman interested in the development of real estate in Arizona. This circular is a reprint of an article prepared by him for the *Phoenix Saturday Evening Press*, and is entitled, "The Real Temperature in the Salt River Valley, Arizona." It contains some information as to "air temperature," and "sensible temperature," which throws light on the question brought up by "Inquisitive," asking why chickens could be raised in the extreme heat with hens, when eggs in an incubator run up to that degree would be cooked. (I would say in passing that the chicks raised in the extremely warm weather are generally very poor specimens). From the circular mentioned I quote:

"A very erroneous impression has gone abroad concerning the 'terrible heat' experienced in the Salt River valley in the summer time. This is based, in the main, upon the records of the metallic or ordinary thermometer. There is a vast difference, however, between the sensible temperature and that indicated by the thermometer we are accustomed to base our ideas of degrees of heat and cold upon, in the dry atmosphere of so-called 'arid America.'"

"The records kept in the southwest, of the temperature in the summer time, show extremes of heat; but it is a fact well known to the inhabitants, and now beginning to be understood in the east, that the sensations of heat as experienced by animal life is not

accurately measured by the ordinary thermometer.

"In a publication of the weather bureau of recent date, we find this: 'Sensible temperature.—The sensation of temperature experienced by the human body, and ordinarily attributed to the condition of the atmosphere, depends not merely on the temperature of the air, but also on its dryness, on the velocity of the wind, and on the suddenness of atmospheric changes.'

"The ordinary thermometer gives the temperature of the air only, and takes no notice of the other factors present.

"The human organism, when perspiring freely, evaporates the moisture from its surface, and thus lowers its temperature. The meteorological instrument that registers the temperature of evaporation, and thus in a great measure the actual heat felt by the human body, is the wet bulb thermometer. This is an ordinary thermometer, the bulb of which is covered with cotton, which takes up moisture from a cup of water by capillary attraction. The drier the air, the more rapid is the evaporation and consequent coolness; the drier the atmosphere, the lower the sensible temperature when compared with the air temperature; the damper the air, the higher will be the sensible temperature. This will be better understood by the statement that when the air is moist to saturation (that is, holding all the moisture it can without precipitation), the readings of the ordinary and the wet bulb thermometer are the same, and the sensible temperature and the air temperature are equal. In the east, where the air is always charged with more or less moisture, the difference is not great; but in the west and southwest, particularly in Arizona, humidity is almost absent. On account of the extreme dryness in the summer time, the sensible temperature is often twenty to thirty degrees lower than the air temperature, and sometimes even more.

"It has always been a mystery how, with our apparent great heat, there has been an entire absence of sunstroke, and how it was possible to work the entire day in the hay field, as is done, and not suffer for it. The extreme range between the actual and apparent temperature however, fully explains this; while the very limited range in the east explains why prostrations from the heat occur with much lower temperature as indicated by the ordinary thermometer.

"In 1896 the hottest weather experienced in Phoenix was in June, and the following records were kept by the weather bureau; readings taken at 5 P. M., local time:

"June 14—dry bulb therm., 111.2°; wet bulb, 73.5°; difference, 37.7°.

"June 15—dry, 113°; wet, 72°; difference, 41°.

"June 16—dry, 113.7°; wet, 72.5°; difference, 41.2°.

"June 17—dry, 111.1°; wet, 69.5°; difference, 41.6°.

"June 18—dry, 107.2°; wet, 69.8; difference, 37.4°.

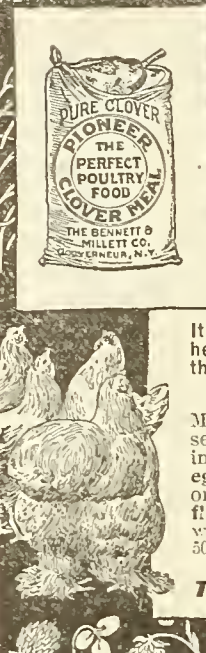
"Along the Atlantic coast and along the great lakes the mean difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometers is not far from five degrees, so that on the hot days noted above, the heat felt in Phoenix was no greater than it would have been in Chicago or New York had the range of the ordinary thermometer been from 75 to 79 degrees."

While giving the above at length because it touches on the question brought up by "Inquisitive," and because it may draw out valuable opinions from some of our incubator experts, I would call attention to what we may be permitted to call the *hassayamperishness* of the conclusion: i. e., of the statement that 107° to 114° in Arizona would not be sensibly hotter than 75° to 79° in Chicago or New York. There is a noticeable difference in the effect of extreme heat in dry and in moist climates—but no such difference as indicated in the quotation. As to sunstroke in the "arid regions," I cannot say that I have ever known of a case, but I have seen a great many people there quit work because of the intense heat. It is also a well known fact that a man's endurance is less in high than in low altitudes; and thus it may be the man gives out or feels that he is giving out, and gives up before actually being prostrated by the heat.

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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.



PURE CLOVER
PIONEER
THE PERFECT
POULTRY
FOOD
THE BENNETT & MILLETT CO.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

It makes
hens lay eggs
that hatch.

PIONEER CLOVER MEAL

Eggs That Hatch

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Made from selected **clean clover hay**, cured by our process which preserves the color, the aroma and all the essential oils. **GROUND** (not cut) into a fine meal. The best **Just the thing for Young Chicks** egg-producer known, and or broilers. It induces rapid growth and makes **sweet, tender, high flavored flesh**. Not dosed with drugs—just a clean, pure, sweet and wholesome poultry food. It goes a good way and costs little—100 pounds, \$2.00; 50 pounds, \$1.00. Sample and editorial endorsements free.

Remember it produces more eggs and better eggs.

THE BENNETT & MILLETT CO., Box FP, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Enteritis.

Because of the many cases of enteritis recently reported, we reprint a part of an article on "Enteritis, or 'Fowl Fever,'" which appeared originally in the *Farmers' Gazette*, Dublin, Ireland, and which we consider the most concise and practical statement on the subject we have seen:

"The germ of the disease reaches the ground in the droppings of the sick birds. It reproduces itself rapidly in dirty pools, puddles, and manure heaps, such as are frequently seen in the vicinity of dwelling houses, and thence it is carried about on the feet of passers-by or animals of the farm. The smallest particle of the droppings of sick fowl may produce thousands of poisonous germs. It is only by swallowing one of these germs that fowl fever can be produced. It is most important to remember this. Ducks and geese are not liable to this disease, but turkeys and pigeons are, and it affects all ordinary barndoor fowl, irrespective of their breed or of their vigor of constitution.

"The first signs of sickness are observable three or four days (not longer) after the disease germs have been swallowed. They are: a tired, sickly appearance, staggering walk, ruffled feathers, the comb and wattles sometimes turning black, great thirst, and constant droppings of the consistency and color of fluid mustard. These last two symptoms are always present, even if the first mentioned are not observable. In severe cases the birds will die within twelve hours after the symptoms appear, but the usual course of the fever occupies three days.

"There is no remedy that can be relied on to cure a bird suffering from this disease. The best course is at once to destroy any bird attacked by disease; and as the disease germs are distributed in the droppings of sick birds, the longer such birds are permitted to live the greater is the risk of spreading disease. If for any reason it is decided not to kill the sick birds, the following course may be taken:—At once on observing the before mentioned symptoms, isolate the infected birds, confining them in a place from which they cannot escape, and feed them with bread and milk, or a raw egg beaten up in milk, and if possible with plenty of barley water.

"With a view to checking the progress of the disease, recourse to the following measures is recommended:—

"1. Separate at once all infected or suspected birds from the healthy ones, and either destroy the diseased birds, or shut them up by themselves. Watch closely for symptoms of thirst and fluid diarrhoea in the fowl in good health, and at once remove any that are attacked.

"2. Burn the bodies of all diseased birds which die or are killed, or bury them at least three feet under ground.

"3. Thoroughly cleanse the fowl house or

outhouse used by the poultry, dust the flooring with quicklime, whitewash the walls and roosts, remove the manure daily from under the roost, and burn it while the disease lasts.

"4. Carefully scrape the parts of the yards, runs, or other places that may be contaminated by diseased droppings, and scatter lime freely over such places. When possible, turn over the surface with a fork or spade before liming. Take the same precaution with respect to the banks of the stream, pond, or ditch at which the fowl are accustomed to drink. This is a most important precaution.

"Prevention of the disease is best effected by observance of the following regulations:—

"1. Keep the fowl house and the yard or run clean and well drained, so as to be as free as possible from stagnant moisture, and occasionally disinfect with quicklime.

"2. Do not throw the food for the fowl on the ground, but give it in covered troughs, or in any suitable vessel into which the fowl can not place their feet.

"3. Do not feed the fowl close to the dwelling house; give the food preferably in the fields, and frequently change the feeding place.

"4. Hunt the fowls away from the dwelling house, and try to stop them picking about the yard and manure heaps.

"5. Where there is not a pure stream of water, supply fowl daily with fresh water, which should be placed in the shade in a vessel into which they cannot get their feet.

"6. Bear in mind that the germs of the disease are easily carried from an infected farm on the soles of the boots and feet.

"7. Observe that fowl enteritis is almost invariably produced in dirty surroundings, and that it can best be avoided by cleanliness and disinfection.

"The above preventive measures will guard not only against enteritis, but also against other zymotic (infectious) diseases to which poultry are liable—chiefly roup, gapes, tuberculosis, and diseases of the comb and skin. They will also improve the general condition of fowl, and will increase their market value."

WHITE ROCKS.

That are white as snow, and stay white. No brassy backs or big combs. They have won the leading prizes at the New York shows for several years. At Washington, D. C., in a strong class, they won first pen; first and third cocks; first and second hens; first and third cockerels; first and third pullets. If you want White Rocks that are bred right and can win anywhere, write me. I have two farms devoted to this breed, and no one can sell you better. Ad. on back cover.

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Yearling hens, pullets, and cockerels for breeding and exhibition.
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INTENSIVE POULTRY CULTURE.

A Short Sermon From a Long Text.

To his acknowledgment of receipt of prizes awarded him for experiment club records, Mr. W. P. Willett, of East Orange, N. J., adds:

"At the same time I feel that the prize might be reversed, and that I should pay you for the exceeding pleasure and profit I have derived during the year from keeping the records, and from reading in FARM-POULTRY the records of other poultry keepers.

"I always turn to the Experiment Club page the first thing on receipt of your paper, and enjoy a good half-hour over it before reading elsewhere.

"I am considerably amused sometimes when thinking over what I know now about poultry keeping, compared with what I thought I knew only a few years ago, and I don't pretend to know it all now. I remember that then I used to have a hospital always full of sick fowls, with roup, dysentery, etc., without end, and spent much time over the cure column of the paper. Now I rarely have a case of sickness that gets beyond a cold, and I have no need to study medicine or keep it on hand, for my stock is always healthy. For example, note the record of pen of my Anconas now going on the third year with the identical hens of the beginning, with only one missing. Then, again, I was imbued with the idea of two hundred hens enough for two acres; now I find I can get better results from two hundred hens in 50 x 150 feet, and in this I am getting rather ahead of the poultry papers of the day, none of which dare to advocate such intensive culture as this; and probably it is best that they should not, as not every poultry keeper could be trusted to follow day after day and week after week my hygienic methods of care and feeding, exercise and health, without which I dare say I could not succeed.

"Then again, I kept only a few of the old fashioned breeds, with poor success. Now I keep a dozen breeds, with good success, and give a trial to every new breed introduced, my latest acquisitions being the European breeds of Anconas, Black and Buff and Spangled Orpingtons, raised by eggs imported by steamer from the originators of the Orpingtons, Messrs. Wm. Cook & Sons.

"While I can do this by my intensive culture, I would advise the beginner to leave this to me, and himself keep but one breed that I could recommend above all others.

"With two hundred hens all numbered and individually recorded by a nest that never fails to record, it is not difficult to decide which breed gives the majority of best layers. Until I find some new and better breed among those I keep trying, I must give the first prize to the White Plymouth Rocks, although one or two other breeds are proving a close second.

"So much for intensive culture in poultry, which will soon be recognized as the 'fad' for those in position to use it, and take pleasure in seeing fine flocks of fowls in clean closed pens and runs, exercising all day long in clean fine sand for feed doled out to them a few grains at a time. Every time they go from one end of their thirty foot run to the other they must jump over a two foot high board, or can sit upon it and sun themselves if they like—and they do like to when tired of scratching for a living.

"Any gentleman's place would be ornamented by a few pens of pullets with dove like plumage, bright combs, satisfied cackle and hen talk that comes with intensive culture by up to date methods, and machinery for exercising and egg recording, etc., to say nothing of having delicious celery flavored eggs every morning for breakfast."

Mr. Willett's accounts of his methods and records of the doings of his fowls have all along been interesting to me, because of the very clear demonstration success by his system gives of two important truths. In keeping two hundred hens in an area of seventy-five hundred square feet, where also (as I understand it) he grows chicks to maturity, *indoors*, and makes very good layers of them after that, he furnishes most convincing evidence of the adaptability of fowls to a wide range of conditions. Occa-

sional extreme examples of this kind are needed to keep breeders wide awake to the fact that the dispositions and habits of fowls are influenced by changes in conditions and surroundings, and that other qualities can be modified or exaggerated by training and selection quite as readily as color, form, and prolificacy.

To those who are deterred from keeping fowls through fear that they would not thrive except under natural conditions, a fear which their observation of intensive poultry keeping too often confirms, the measure of success which Mr. Willett has made shows what can be done by giving fowls in close quarters the constant judicious attention which under the circumstances is imperatively necessary. Not many persons, I imagine, would find pleasure in keeping so many fowls in so small a space. It has even occurred to me as I read Mr. W.'s reports that perhaps he derived more satisfaction from doing a difficult and unusual thing than from the actual care of the fowls. At such times I have wished that there were some way of finding out what his chickens thought of their mode of life. Fowls have short memories, and it may be that those not grown on his place have no distinct recollection of the pleasures of their former state; but fowls have such strong persistent instincts that it seems to me even those which never had a chance to be natural must sometimes feel that their times are sadly out of joint.

I think that for all economic poultry keepers, except general farmers, intensive poultry keeping is the best method, and that farmers who wish to make poultry a specialty will also find it best to adopt some features of what is known as the intensive plan of poultry keeping. Taking the phrase in its ordinary application, intensive poultry culture refers to the practice of keeping fowls in rather small yards and in continuous houses, as distinguished from the commoner practice of giving free range, and from the colony plan. From personal experience and a somewhat extensive observation, I know that while it is possible to make two hundred show a fair profit when kept as closely as Mr. Willett keeps his fowls, and is, I think, possible to make them lay as well as they would under any conditions, I am certain that as good results can be obtained at much less cost and trouble when the fowls are allowed more room—especially more outdoor yard room. If Mr. W. had to make his living from poultry he would soon conclude that his present method was altogether too intensive to be practical—if indeed he now considers it a truly practical method. Even for pleasurable poultry keeping, most people would find it too exacting for a recreation.

Still, for the good of the cause, in the particulars specified above, I am glad that occasionally some one who combines ingenuity and methodical faithfulness to self-imposed tasks, does successfully go the limit in intensive poultry culture. For the best good of the greatest number of poultry keepers, as well as for the sake of the fowls, it is well that it only happens occasionally.

As to his being ahead of the papers of today, that depends on how you look at it. As I see it, he is on a blind siding, and, by the way, one which has been used before. He is by no means the first who has successfully carried on "too intensive poultry culture for awhile." Mr. Felch, in his article in this issue, tells us of a Capt. Bent, who, half a century ago, did something similar. Though Mr. Felch quotes this case in illustration of examples of older people which led him into serious errors, he has told me, in conversation, that Capt. Bent kept his barn full of fowls, without unusual loss, for quite a long time—just how long, he could not say. There have been many such cases. I have known of instances of fowls being safely kept for a long time more *intensively* than Mr. Willett's are kept. I might add that I have known few cases where the too intensive course was persisted in for a term of years which did not result disastrously. Not wishing to pose as a croaker, I make no prediction as to the future of the few places where the most intensive methods have so far seemed successful.

To those who are not prophets, it is permitted, however, to merely speculate a little as to what might take place. Mr. Willett's system—using his case as an illustration—

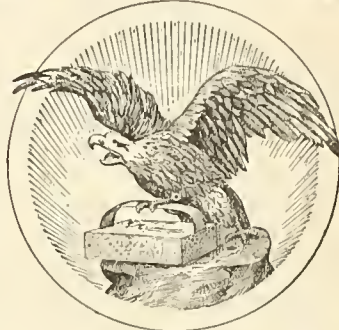
is to all intents and purposes, a hot-house system. Imperceptibly, yet none the less surely, fowls kept in this way lose the vigor which enables them to withstand neglect and hardship, and the elasticity of constitution which enables a hardy, rugged fowl to adapt itself to changes of environment and enforced changes of habit. As was stated at the first, extreme illustrations have their use in showing how elastic the nature of the fowl is, but the individual fowls which are put to a supreme test are the worse for it. He himself exposes the vulnerability of his system—and it is a system vulnerable at every point—when he says: "Not every poultry keeper could be trusted to follow day after day, and week after week, my hygienic methods of care and feeding, exercise and health, without which, I dare say, I could not succeed."

By the too intensive method of poultry keeping all the constitutional elasticity is taken out of a fowl, and the fowl and the keeper are left absolutely at the mercy of the system. Everything depends on its working to perfection. The keeper must make no mistakes, least of all the mistake of entrusting the care of the fowls to another. I believe in systematic care and feeding, but have no use for a system that does not leave, as the carpenter says when fitting a door or gate, "room enough to come and go." The carpenter knows that a door will swell at one time and shrink at another. If he fits it right it will never swell so that it cannot be shut, or shrink so that the bolt will not catch. I not only concur most heartily in Mr. Willett's advice to the beginner to leave the system to him, but would, in turn, advise him to make it less intensive. He is too near the edge.

And finally, brethren, remember that there was never yet a variety of fowls so wholly good that its poorest specimens were better than the average of any other—even for a beginner. There is no best breed.

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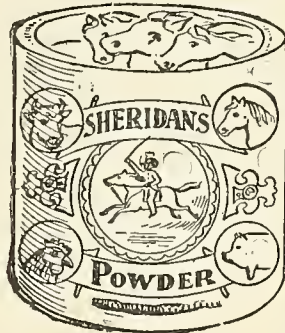
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THE KIND THAT LAY.

BRED TO WIN.

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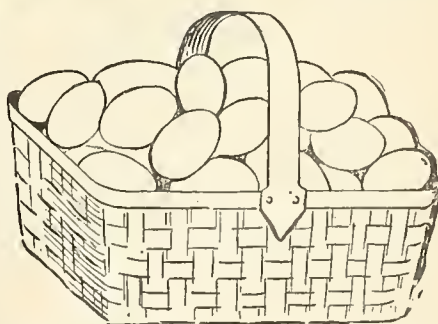
in keeping poultry for profit, who study cause and effect carefully. Many successful Poultry-raisers have learned by experience that the cause of a very bountiful supply of eggs in the fall and winter, when prices rule high is, proper care, feeding and management, which they have learned by experience includes the use in the mash food, once daily,

Sheridan's Condition Powder.

It helps to mature the young pullets early so they will lay when five or six months of age.

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WILL
MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE
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Semi-Monthly.

PUBLISHED

The 1st and 15th of each month

BY

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JOHN H. ROBINSON, Editor.

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EDITORIAL.

A Correction.

An error in copying made Mr. Lambert, on page 438 of our last issue, give 92 points as the score of the first prize Barred Rock cock at the Rhode Island state show in 1879. It should have been 89 points, as against 92 for last winter.

Amateur Ideas.

Here is a rather impracticable plan of a poultry house designed by a beginner who in submitting the plan pays a flattering tribute to his own ingenuity and the originality of his ideas. Here is another designed by one who has only a book knowledge of poultry keeping, which he thinks vastly superior to anything yet evolved by the plodders who have gone before him. This second plan, by the way, is much the more sensible of the two. On the whole, it closely follows one of the best plans now generally used. Its distinctive features, however, would be condemned at first glance by any experienced poultryman.

Both of these designers, as their letters show, are men of average intelligence, and having (as other letters and interviews have taught us) not more than the average amount of self-confidence displayed by beginners in poultry culture. It sometimes seems to old breeders and fanciers that in nothing else is it more imperative that a beginner should closely follow the instruction and advice of experience; yet nowhere else are novices more bent on following their own whims, more insistent in urging their crude ideas, so contemptuous of the unprogressiveness and narrow mindedness of those whose educated judgment condemns theirs.

At a recent show a group in one of the alleys attracted for a moment the attention of all who happened to be in the vicinity, and several of the onlookers were simultaneously impressed with the thought that the little tableau in progress typified strikingly the reciprocal attitudes of those who are about to

begin to know something about poultry and those who have made visible progress in the acquisition of such knowledge.

A novice who had won a very respectable number of prizes on boughten fowls, was showing his birds to an old fancier, a plain, farmer-like man, slow of movement and speech, but thoroughly familiar with the variety in hand. Through section after section the novice went, passing judgment on each with all the assurance in the world, eulogizing as phenomenal a merely average specimen, and often pointing out as particularly good a section which was quite the reverse; while the expert fixedly watched him with an expression on his face which plainly showed his amazement in finding that anyone who knew so little could have such confidence in his own judgment.

Special Numbers.

We have recently received several requests from breeders interested in as many varieties, to give up our space in one number almost entirely to one variety—to get out a *special number* devoted to that variety. To such requests we have but one answer: That we think it better for the paper to give a diversity of matter in each issue; and better for the breeds to have matter relating to each and all of them distributed throughout the year, rather than accumulated into special numbers.

Differences of Opinion as to the Poultry Crop.

The *National Poultry Journal* takes exception to our estimate of the poultry crop, insisting that while we may be right so far as eastern markets are concerned, it knows we are wrong about the west. It goes on to say: "It is true that the receipts of poultry at our western markets were much larger than usual during the late summer and early fall months; the reason for this was on account of the high prices paid. In fact the prices were so very much higher during August, September, and October, that the greater part of the surplus stock was sold, and we are informed by the buyers of poultry that stock is scarce, and that there will not be the usual large supply of poultry for Thanksgiving and Christmas. This, of course, will mean better prices."

Thanksgiving has come and gone, and Christmas is close at hand, and every development in the market situation is proving the correctness of our estimate. Receipts of poultry at the large markets generally continue to be unusually heavy, and the volume of receipts of eggs indicates that the farm flocks of the country are not being reduced beyond their usual numbers by the greater numbers sent to market. FARM-POULTRY has put itself in very close touch with the producers all over the country, and we think we know what we are talking about when we say that the crop as a whole is an unusually large one. The *N. P. J.* continues:

"Breeders of standard poultry, those who breed poultry to sell for breeding purposes, report a much shorter crop than a year ago, and many of the old breeders predict that there will not be enough to supply the large demand that is sure to come during the winter and early spring months. Some breeders have reported to us that already they have sold their entire surplus, and cannot furnish any more stock until they raise the new crop in 1900."

Now as to the real facts in the case: We think it will be found that the crop of thoroughbred poultry is proportionately larger than the crop of market poultry; that the rate of increase in stock of high quality has been greater than in common stock. There may be numerous solitary cases when a breeder has not raised as many as usual, but the advertising columns of the poultry press, taken all in all, will show that most breeders are better fitted than ever to supply stock. We do not argue from this that there may not be a shortage of supply—in that it will not be equal to the demand—which is quite a different matter from a shortage as compared with the production of last or previous years. On the contrary, there is every reason to suppose that the demand for all grades of breeding stock

and for fine exhibition stock of the popular breeds will be far in advance of the supply. As to prices, there will be little variation from the usual prices for specimens of the various grades, for an unusually large proportion of buyers will be new buyers who will buy stock at popular prices, or wait until next spring and buy eggs. The allusion to breeders who have already sold their entire stock, may mislead persons who do not understand conditions in the fancy poultry business. We do not question the correctness of the statement—we simply take it for granted that they had not much to sell. As the old saying goes, "A short horse is soon curried."

"Am I Right, or Am I Wrong?"

Said one who as fancier, as judge, as a writer on poultry topics, ranks among the best, "You have announced one change in FARM-POULTRY that you cannot carry out."

"Perhaps more than one that cannot at once be carried out strictly in accordance with our ideas," replied the writer; "but, to which do you refer?"

"You have said that you would give no more write ups. Now you cannot do that, because when you shut down on the write up you shut off one of your best sources of information."

"I agree with you that the sort of article commonly called a 'write up' can be made most interesting and instructive. We have no thought of discontinuing that, nor have we announced that we would do so. What we did say was, that we would give no more free reading notices."

The gentleman at once appreciated the distinction between the two classes of articles, but as it has come to our knowledge that some others have not clearly understood our position on this point, we think it advisable to try to state it more clearly.

A reading notice is an item or article (as it is short or long) furnished a paper by an advertiser, in which what purports to be the opinion of the paper is dictated by the advertiser, or in which the paper makes a mention of an advertiser or of his goods solely for the purpose of aiding him to make sales. An item which states a fact of general interest, we consider legitimate news, even though it has some advertising value for the person mentioned, and a description of a plant, concern, or event which gives our readers useful information without pointedly introducing advertising matters, may fairly be classed as "pure reading matter." We recognize the fact that any mention of a plant has a certain advertising value to the owner. We know that to omit everything which might indirectly advertise anyone would be to deprive readers of some of the most useful information available. We also know that the emphatic booming of advertisers in reading columns is offensive to readers, and thus if persisted in often hurts an advertiser when the intention was to help him. Our policy is to inform, instruct, and please our readers, and to make the paper valuable to advertisers, not by keeping their names and goods conspicuous in our reading columns, but by placing and keeping the paper in the homes of the greatest possible number of intelligent, thrifty people, who because of their confidence in the paper, will by preference buy of its advertisers.

If certain information might be obtained from either of two persons, one an advertiser in F.-P., the other not, we certainly shall not pass by our patron and give the benefit of whatever indirect advertising there may be connected with an article to someone who gives his patronage elsewhere. To put it in a few words, we do not force advertising matter into the reading columns for anyone; neither do we exclude matter of real interest because it might indirectly help someone to sell goods; nor do we go to others for information which might just as well be obtained from our friends.

In illustration of what we do not consider legitimate news, we quote from a current number of a prominent journal, omitting names: "On page 00 will be found the ad. of —. Mr. — is one of the best breeders of Light Brahmas in the west. He has been showing for the past eight years, and every year has marked an improvement over the year before. He has bred size and shape into

his Brahmas, and for correct color in wings, neck, and tail, we doubt if there is anyone who can excel his stock. He has about one hundred early hatched birds that are the best he has ever offered for sale, and those needing early show birds will find just what they want in his yards."

In an article on, say, "Siberia and Alaska Breeders," a staff writer in the same journal says of one breeder: "I have known him from my boyhood up, and I cannot recall a single life-long friend that I would trust further, or one on whom I would place more dependence;" of another he says, "I do not hesitate to say that he is in better shape to supply the trade than any man in the west. * * * I do not know of a man in the country whom I could recommend any stronger;" of another, "His customers are safe in his hands;" of another, "I do not know where I could find birds of this variety good enough to show against this firm's." And these are but specimen phrases taken at random from many. Through column after column are found such statements as:—"In my honest opinion — and — are in a class by themselves in the breeding of Barred Rocks. I say this with all due respect to other breeders." "In no other place do I find the same care given to young stock that I do at —'s;" "I used a — male in one of my best pens this year, and I can guarantee his strain as A1 all around." And this goes on and on, not in one article, or in a single issue, but through many articles in every issue. Nor is this practice (which, whatever may be said of its fairness is, in moderation, not particularly objectionable to readers) carried so far that it becomes an abuse and an offense to intelligent readers by one journal only—there are others.

If a paper is at all entitled to the confidence of its readers, there will be very few of them who will not understand and believe that its advertising columns are closed to those whom the publishers have any reason to suppose will not deal honorably. Then what fair reason is there for calling attention to the superiority of A.'s stock over that of all other breeders, or by pointed references to B.'s integrity to give a left handed slap to those who are not B.?

We believe that it is possible by keeping before us the thought that people look to the reading columns of the paper for matter designed primarily for readers, and by exercising due discretion in the use of information for which we are necessarily dependent upon those who have something to sell:—by these means, we repeat—we think that it is possible to eliminate as much of the reading notice and the write up as would be objectionable, and to use material furnished by one advertiser without detriment to others. Are we right, or are we wrong?

What Kind of Experiments.

Writing in regard to experiment station work, a correspondent suggests that we invite our readers to give their ideas as to the lines of work which should be undertaken at the stations. He himself suggests that an experiment is needed to demonstrate the superiority of utility bred to standard bred stock, for utility purposes. His plan would be to have the station buy several hundred eggs from each of four or five utility breeders and as many fanciers, and accurately record results. The buying, of course, would have to be done through an agent, and the parties selling the eggs kept in ignorance of where they were really going, and for what purpose.

We replied that such an experiment seemed to us as useless as any of those with which we had found fault. Our correspondent at once assumes that we do not believe the experiment would show a difference, and writes intimating that our views on such subjects must have undergone a radical change.

Our views on that point have not changed at all. But we say that such an experiment is not needed, because the fact has been demonstrated thousands of times that utility nature imposes a limit on the development of a character or quality the general results of proper selection and mating of breeders with special reference to the development of that feature are certain. A fancier who breeds for fancy points or for some special fancy points, regardless of utility qualities, and of uniform

excellence, may by chance produce a few good all round specimens and a few birds of high practical merit; just as a breeder who pays little attention to fancy points, and in fact knows little about them, does occasionally produce chance birds of uncommon excellence. But the rule is that both get what they breed for if they breed systematically. The fancy and utility points can be and are combined in varying degrees in all thoroughbred stock. The line of demarcation between ultra fancier, common fanciers and breeders, and plain utility breeder is made clear in the selection of breeding birds. The first take them for fancy qualities only, the second class for fair to good excellencies in both directions, and the others for economic qualities only.

We think that it would benefit breeds and breeders to have competitive tests for practical qualities, but that it would be a positive curse to the industry to have these tests conducted at the stations, (supposing that possible) and the results promulgated in the form of official bulletins. The rash attack made in one such bulletin on a breeder whose stock had not given the experimenter satisfaction, will not soon be forgotten. When practical competitions are inaugurated among breeders, it must be by mutual agreement, with the contests conducted by persons of known skill possessing in full the confidence of the contestants.

As to the work to be done at the experiment stations, that ought always to be in the way of doing for poultrymen what they cannot well do for themselves, and in the way of determining disputed points which can be demonstrated. For instance, there is a vast amount of work to be done in the investigation of diseases, perhaps the one field in which investigation without a well defined single object is warranted; and there are numerous small experiments of great value, if only the experimenters would direct all their energies to the really essential part of the experiment. When the New York station undertook to determine the question, "Will poultry thrive on grain alone?" it did an unnecessary thing. Every experienced poultryman knows that it will not. But in connection with the same experiment, it was demonstrated that a liberal allowance of animal food reduced the cost of production of poultry. This was a needed and valuable demonstration. So when the station in Massachusetts set out to prove wheat a better food than corn, it did a not very sensible and highly unscientific thing, but the result makes us willing to excuse the blunder. While they have not shown beyond question that the opposite proposition is true, their tabulation of results will go far to weaken the prejudice against corn as a poultry food which has been nourished by some of the most trusted authorities on feeding, and which has influenced many poultry keepers to their cost and loss.

Editorial Notes.

M. W. Baldwin, in *Western Garden and Poultry Journal*, announces his unbelief in "sports." The announcement will have no effect on the fact.

Editor Curtis has "fessed up." He has only been making part of the *R. P. J.* Now suppose it should transpire that the genuine Curtis had never made the eastern summer circuit. Oh, horrors!

Don't believe rumors of an incubator trust. You may learn something startling about incubator combinations before long, but it will not amount to a trust.

Fifty-three ribbons on fifty-four entries, was the record made by the proprietor of the Ogontz Hill Poultry Yards at the Philadelphia show. And yet, though this was his first appearance in the show room, he was not altogether happy; not all of the ribbons were blue.

At the Philadelphia show, D. A. Mount told the writer that he was having a surprisingly good demand for Muscovy ducks, and that, strange to say, the Colored variety seemed more popular than the White. Muscovys appear to be coming very much into favor with those who want ducks for the late

markets, and when well grown the advantage of the Whites in color is not so conspicuous, the dark birds dressing very clean.

"I am open to conviction," said the lady, "there's nothing bigoted or narrow minded about me. But, — show me the man that can convince me." Theo. Hewes, in the face of many better opinions to the contrary, and a strong array of indisputable facts, still maintains that Barred Rocks are not improving, and have not improved in twenty years, and still claims to know all there is to know about them.

Our thanks are due to the members of the Experiment Club for their general compliance with the request to return reports promptly on the first of the month. Never before have so many reports been promptly returned. It is a courtesy we appreciate, for it greatly lightens labor, besides adding to the interest and value of the work.

Does the exhibitor who fakes a bird think he fools the judge?

This journal has a name, and it is not "Ex." Knights of the shears and paste brush, — please take notice. Don't fail to credit; don't credit to "Ex."

We would remind persons trying to give the Barred Rocks a black eye that what the Standard calls for is "clear, bright bay" eye.

There is a difference between properly farm raised stock and stock which just raised itself on a farm.

Here is a sample of some stuff that was delivered before a farmers' institute in Nebraska, not long since: "Geographically speaking, the poultry industry is circumscribed and bounded as follows: on the north, by roup and blood sucking vermin; on the south, by weasels, cats, badgers, and hawks; on the east, by dishonest and unreliable poultry breeders; and on the west, by rainbow-chasing incubator advertisements and exaggerated, overdrawn statements in poultry journals." A speaker who knows anything at all about the subject doesn't have to talk that way in order to occupy his time.

Commenting on changes in FARM-POULTRY, the *American Poultry Journal* states that the chief features in the reading matter are to resemble those long in vogue in that paper. With all due respect to our valued contemporary, we would say that some of the chief features announced for F.-P. have not been in vogue in the *A. P. J.*, and a few of the features announced *not to appear* are very much in evidence in its columns. A certain amount of resemblance in the good features of good papers is inevitable. At the same time every good paper should have a distinct individuality. We hope to retain ours, and sincerely hope the *A. P. J.* will do the same, (of course minus the features which are not good)—and that a disposition to imitate every other paper is imitating it will not be a too prominent feature in its individuality.

"Every big tanning plant which turns out any sort of kid leather has a yearly contract with the egg dealers for so many of their very worst," says the *New England Grocer*. This should encourage the many who are not producing good eggs to buy fine kid gloves and shoes, and thus increase the demand for their own products.

It is no question of fad, but a commercial fact, that the pure breeds lay as well, they fatten as well, as the mongrels, and the contingent chances of profit in extra prices obtained for pure breeds gives them the decided advantage. First crosses with pure breeds may actually give higher averages in egg production for the season, but one has to set against this advantage the breeding losses in the second season.

Taking prices all round, it pays the best to keep to purity, and breed amongst your pure breeds for the best layers, or table birds, whichever may be your particular object. So many breeders have no object. They do not much care either way. To such, of course, we have nothing to say. — *Rural World*, (Eng.)

THE CYPHERS INCUBATORS

Make Early Chickens Easy to Get.



Self-Supplied
Moisture.
Self-Regulating
and Self-
Ventilating.

Early chickens make big money for the producer. This is the whole secret of success with poultry. Early chickens are quick sellers, always in demand. Early pullets lay when eggs are highest, and keep it up all through the winter. The hens won't sit when you want them. If they would the Cyphers would beat them at hatching, and it never dances on the eggs. The Cyphers, owing to its self-supplied moisture and exact regulation, is the easiest, simplest hatching machine in existence. There is

no guess work, and no fussing. We don't make two qualities. The best is all right for our trade.

THE CYPHERS BROODERS

Are in line with the Incubators. They are built on correct principles, and have a system of heating and ventilation which keeps the chickens strong and healthy. In size, workmanship and general quality they are easily the leaders. The new stove designed and made especially for our Brooders, is practical and up to date. The Brooders are made in four sizes. They have a tested thermometer, and everything needed for successful operation. They are neatly painted, and very ornamental in appearance.

Our New Poultry Book and Catalogue:

How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators,

Is now ready. Thousands of dollars worth of experience is offered to you for 15c. in stamps. Free to all customers. A new thirty-two page circular is sent free to any address.

Our new Chicago office at 323-325 Dearborn St., is under the direction of Mr. THEO. HEWES, who is known to all poultrymen. When writing you will get quicker, better service by addressing your nearest office.

THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Box 4, WAYLAND, N. Y.
34 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON, MASS. 323-325 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Nothing Under the Sun

will Make Hens Lay and keep them in healthy condition all the year round like

BANNER EGG FOOD and Tonic

Thousands can testify to its excellent merits. A trial will convince you. 1 lb. can 25c.; by mail 40c.; 5 cans \$1.00, on board express N.Y. City. If you want fresh eggs, and plenty of them, use this food as directed, and your hens must lay. Our immense Catalogue free.

Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co.

28 Vesey St., New York City.

W. V. RUSS, Propr.

When writing kindly mention this paper.

THE BEST MARKING BAND.



100, \$1.20. We also make Pigeon Bands. Send 2c. stamp for sample and circular.

U. S. MARKING BAND CO., Phenix, R. I.

Box 102 A.

PLAINVILLE FARM

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Having mated my best stock of the following breeds: Rhode Island Reds, single or double comb; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Felch and Bradley strain; White Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins and Empire strain; White Wyandottes, Duston and Knapp strain, eggs \$1 per setting of thirteen. Incubator eggs \$4 per hundred. Have fine lot of Rhode Island Red, Barred and White Plymouth Rock, and White Wyandotte cockerels for sale. If you want choice cockerels send at once. I guarantee all cockerels as represented. H. A. HOLCOMB, New Bedford, Mass.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1900, two colors, 160 pages, 110 illustrations of Fowls, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc. How to raise Chickens successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses. All about Incubators, Brooders and thoroughbred Fowls, with lowest prices. Price only 15 cents. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 800, FREEPORT, ILL.

DEATH TO LICE REMEDIES.



DON'T SHOW

Your poultry to anyone, anywhere, until you know that they are not lousy. Lice will check their growth, dull their plumage, bump their backs, scab their shanks, make them sick, prevent complete moulting, early laying, and make fowl life miserable. Lambert's Death to Lice is the best known remedy for all kinds of poultry vermin. You cannot afford not to use it at all seasons of the year.

SHOW ME

A flock that receives no treatment for lice, and I will show you a lot of birds that are not doing their level best. You can see the effects of lice in their condition. If they are not doing well it is their owner's fault. If they are doing fairly well, they would do better if frequently dusted with Lambert's Death to Lice. These little insect pests do not live on wind; they feed on the bodies of your fowls; especially is this true during cold weather; they will hide among the fluffy feathers around the thighs and vent.

SHOW YOURSELF

Equal to all these vicissitudes of the hen business. Keep your birds well and strong by frequent applications of Lambert's. Keep your show stock in the pink of condition by using plenty of Death to Lice on them. Keep on winning the best prizes. Keep everlastingly at it, and the poultry world will keep you. Keep a supply of Death to Lice constantly on hand. Agents and dealers sell it. If there are none in your town we will sell you a wholesale lot for \$3.

"Death to Lice Powder," for dusting show stock, 5 oz. sample, 10c. postpaid; 48 oz. 10c.; 160 oz. \$1 by express from here or nearest agency.

"Death to Lice Special," for dissolving in coal oil or kerosene as a liquid louse paint; 4 oz. enough for 1 qt., 10c.; 16 oz. enough for 1 gallon, 40c. postpaid.

"Death to Lice Ointment," for head lice on children or chickens, scaly shanks on fowls, etc., 10 and 25c. postpaid.

64 page Poultry Book mailed free.

D. J. LAMBERT,

Box 800,

Apponaug, R. I.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS TO HELP READERS OF THE PAPER IN EMERGENCIES. It is a short order bureau of information.

Correspondents who ask for information or advice in matters requiring prompt attention, will be answered in the first issue of the paper made up after their inquiries are received. If inquirers will keep in mind that THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 1ST DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 20TH OF THE PRECEDING MONTH, and THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 15TH DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 5TH DAY OF THAT MONTH, they may know just how soon replies to questions can reach them through the paper.

IN CASES OF SPECIAL URGENCY THOSE WHO ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY WILL BE ANSWERED PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

Correspondents whose questions do not come within the scope of this department as outlined above, will be referred to the most recent available information in line with their inquiries.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR LETTER. WRITE YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

J. K., Pittsburg, Pa.—I can give you no satisfactory reason why one of your ducks has been laying for weeks, and others not laying at all. It might be said that the duck which lays is simply more precocious than her sisters—which is in one way a safe statement to make, since it is one of the things which cannot be proved or disproved. Everyone who assigns a cause in a case of this kind simply registers his guess.

W. F. B., Berlin, Vt.—I do not know what causes the scabby tumorous excrescences on the legs and body of the fowl. From your description the case is similar to several found in my yards some years ago. I killed the three or four birds affected, and would advise you to do the same.

C. M. S., Valparaiso, Ind.—From your description of the piece of swampy ground you have, it would seem to be better adapted to geese than to ducks. I do not know just how many you could handle profitably on it. That you would have to determine experimentally. Begin with a few pairs of breeding geese, and keep increasing as long as the land furnishes more than sufficient pasture.

H. A. B., Springfield, Mass.—There is no book published devoted to the subject of crossing fowls; most works on poultry have a little to say on the subject.

G. F. L., Dundee, Ill.—I know nothing of the food you mention.

F. W. L., Ivoryton, Conn.—The age of a cock bird cannot be definitely determined by his spurs, but if the spurs are "nearly two inches long, and very rough the last half inch," appearances are against him—when passed off for under two years old. Appearances are against him, but the breeder of whom you bought may have given his age correctly. I once had a pullet only seven months old with spurs fully an inch long, much better developed than those of cockerels in the same brood. This was a very exceptional case.

G. P. S., Boston, Mass.—It is not necessary to use artificial heat in a house for adult fowls.

W. O., Pittsburg, Pa.—You are using too concentrated a ration. See article on winter care of layers, in last issue of FARM-POULTRY.

Mrs. D. L. F., West Sumner, Me.—I can tell you nothing of liquid lice killers from experience—never having used anything but powders and dust for lice. Go to the hardware store and get twenty-five cents worth of charcoal—if no charcoal man makes his rounds in your vicinity—run it through a bone mill, or if you have no bone mill, crush some of it in a small box or pail, using the end of a heavy brick as a crusher; sift out the finer stuff to use in the mash, and give the rest in the charcoal box; unless you have a very large stock of hens twenty-five cents worth of charcoal will last a long time. I would rather feed clover in the mash than leave the fowls to take what they wanted at the mow; it gives the mash better consistency.

C. M. S., Valparaiso, Ind.—It is best not to soak hulled oats in water before feeding. Hulled oats should be worth about the same as wheat. I would not pay more for them unless it were necessary to buy a bag occasionally to furnish variety.

H. M. L., Easton, Pa.—I do not know the exact amount of malt which could be fed to hens without bad results. See reply to Mrs. G. T. V., page 443, F.-P., Dec. 1. For information regarding pheasants and literature pertaining to them, address, T. Farrer Rackham, E. Orange, N. J.

W. H. M., Mt. Pleasant, B. C.—It seems to me that it would be much better to put your thousand hens in smaller houses located as the lay of the land permits on the four and one-half acre piece beyond the ravine. If you build one long house following the curve of the ravine, you will have a very awkward plan, and your fowls will be nearer the dwelling than is altogether pleasant where there are so many of them.

Mrs. C. G. W. O., Reading, Pa.—The fowl, in which you found the abdominal cavity full of liquid when you came to draw it, had dropsy, probably resulting from peritonitis, which in fowls usually comes from perforation of the intestine, or from rupture of the oviduct. Treatment is in most cases useless, and, I think, in all unwise. Cases of this kind are comparatively rare. No specific measures can be taken to prevent their occurrence.

C. W. R., Bloomsburg, Pa.—The ground plan of your poultry house, sent with your letter, does not show whether there are larger doors in addition to the 18 x 12 inch doors for the hens, in the partitions between roosting rooms and scratching sheds. If there are not, and if the windows high up in the front of the roosting rooms are not perfectly fitted, I am not surprised that your hens had colds last winter when you closed the houses tight. I would want the windows in the roosting room to fit snug when closed; have a door at least 30 inches wide between each roosting and scratching room, and leave these doors as well as the small one open except on the very coldest nights. Then, as long as it was not cold enough to freeze water on the floor of the scratching shed, I would keep the windows of the shed open all night, keeping out cats, etc., by using heavy wire screens over the openings. If you use condition powder in your mash it is as well not to add cayenne pepper and soda.

C. B. K., Port Hope, Ont.—I can hardly think that hens and pullets fed as yours are, are too fat to lay. A hen a little fat is all right, and a fat hen, as a rule, has some internal fat. Your feeding is not wrong for average hens bred as yours have been, and under the circumstances I would advise to continue present methods, and await developments rather than kill off hens or change methods. This season is a little late all around, and it is not at all unusual for hens in good condition, and properly cared for not to be laying by November 24th,—the date of your letter. Don't take too much stock in the sayings of those who talk and write as if it were possible to have absolute control of the egg yield. When men attain perfection in other ways they may in this. Until that time November eggs will continue to be uncertain.

F. L. N., South Butte, Mont.—Do not breed from a feather legged Wyandotte.

E. S. T., Yarmouth, Me.—I do not think it makes any difference to the fowls whether mash is fed morning or evening, provided one system is adhered to. This opinion is based on best reports of egg records from pens fed by both systems. At the same time, I think that most people will get the best results from feeding mash in the morning.

C. E. H., Philadelphia, Pa.—Would suspect that the general appearance of white in the wings of your Brown Leghorns was due to some defect in management;—possibly they were too crowded. An experiment worth trying would be to try some of the same stock next year, and make sure of giving the best of care and all the room they need.



ELM POULTRY YARDS,

HARTFORD, CONN.

S. C. White Leghorns,

S. C. Black Minorcas,

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

White Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes,

Light Brahmas.

WINNERS at Boston, New York, Hagerstown, Hartford, New Haven, Rockville, Suffield, Danbury, Providence.

Exhibition and Breeding Stock for sale at all times.

Sittings from prize pens, \$3 for 15 eggs; \$5 for 30. Sittings from EGG RECORD MAKERS, \$1 for 12 eggs; \$5 for 100. Catalogues describing over 200 of my show birds, on request.

F. O. GROESBECK, Proprietor,
Importer, Breeder and Exhibitor.
State Agent for the Star Incubator Co.

BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN.

OUR REQUESTS:—We make two requests of our Subscribers. One is when writing our Advertising patrons always mention FARM-POULTRY. Another is if you ask them questions, always inclose a stamp. If you observe both of these requests it will benefit you amazingly. It shows that you mean business. Remember, "Molasses will catch more flies than vinegar," and those who observe it are served first.

A BAD WICK is worse than none. Incubators and Brooders require a wick which needs no trimming. The Sunlight Carbon lasts 20 times longer than ordinary wicks. Sample to fit any lamp by mail for 10c. Special prices by the dozen. It is the best illuminating wick on earth. A clear white light. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Give size required. Order only of S. G. Robinson, printer of F.-P., 257 Atlantic Ave., Boston.

A BARGAIN. Extra choice cockerels, White Leghorns, Light Brahms, C. B. Travis, Brighton, Mass.

C. F. ALLEN, 352, Beverly, N. J. Utility Barred P. Rocks. Eggs in season.

C. S. CULLUM, Meadville, Pa., breeds Pekin Ducks, White Cochins, S. S. Hamburgs, S. C. White Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, and Bronze Turkeys. Fowls for sale, and eggs in season. Pit Games, eggs and fowls; write for wants.

DO YOU NEED DUCKS or drakes, not, common Pekins, but big eastern fellows, and do you want them low? A fine lot of extra nice S. and Rose C. Brown Leghorns; Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas; bargains in White Leghorns, Belgian Hares. You know Kulp's stock, second to none. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.

FOR SALE, 500 cockerels of White Wyandotte and Rhode Island Reds, weighing 7 to 8 lbs. each, from best of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. White, North Attleboro, Mass.

GOLDEN and Silver Wyandottes. If you wish a nice cock I send stamp for sample breast feather; also other stock. Breeder over 15 years. F. S. Tenney, Peterboro, N. H.

I HAVE 10 S. C. White Leghorn hens, pure, large, I will sell for 75cts. each. Not fancy. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.

KNIGHT breeds Rose Comb Brown Leghorns that win at Boston. If you want good breeders or show birds write and get his prices. Member American R. C. B. L. Club. Geo. A. Knight, Peabody, Mass.

ROSE C. B. Leghorns specialty 13 years; stock for sale. J. L. Randolph, Bartlett, Ohio.

SILVER Wyandottes, 100 cock's, all bred from Boston and Madison Sq. winners. These birds have English open laced blood in them, and will breed chicks that will molt right as hens. Satisfaction or no sale. John C. Jodrey, Box 146, Danvers, Mass.

S. C. W. and S. C. B. Leg. cock's and pullets from prize winning stock, winners at leading shows. Prices right. C. H. Annable, Danvers, Mass.

SIXTY Rose and Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2 each; also White Plymouth. N. Porter Brown, Westboro, Mass.

WH. WYAND. W. F. Stroud, Merchantville, N. J.

WYANDOTTES, White, Buff, nice vigorous farm raised chicks now. W. E. Mack, Woodstock, Vt.

WH. and Buff Wy's. 50 big cock's for \$1 to \$2; others \$3 to \$5. Rush Vaughan, Woodstock, Vt.

WHITE Wyandottes, Pulsifer 312-egg strain; Black Langshans, Dr. Robinson stock, \$2 each; \$5 trio. Henry Mansfield, Rockland, Mass.

BUYERS' DIRECTORY.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS only will be printed under this heading; no advertisement admitted containing less than TWO lines; no display other than the initial word or name allowed; no limit to length of ad.; an advertiser can divide his copy and put the matter under as many headings as he wishes; all space used except classified headline, to be charged at a uniform price of 25 cents per line each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times inserted; copy will be changed often as desired; about seven ordinary words will make a line; all parts of lines charged as one full line; the headlines will be arranged alphabetically, as in a "business directory."

BANTAMS.

PEN BLK. B. Red Game Bantams, winners. J. K. Boyce, Summitville, N. Y.

BELGIAN HARES.

BELGIAN HARES, prize winning strain; young hares \$3 per pair. Cummaquid Poultry Farm, Box 117, Cummaquid, Mass.

BONE CUTTERS.

FOR SALE, Mann's celebrated green bone cutter No. 8, had little use, price \$10. W. H. Wight, 538 Washington St., Hudson, N. Y.

BRAHMAS.

L. T. BRAHMAS. Fine large pullets May hatched \$1 ea. George Howard, Easton, Mass.

27 HARTNEST strain Lt. Bra. 1 yr. hens and pullets, 200-egg stock, good enough to show. 1776 Poultry Farm, Warner, N. H.

BREEDING STOCK.

W. Rock and S. C. W. Leg. cock's, \$1.50, or exchange for W. R. K. pul. E. Marquand, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BARRED P. Rocks and White Wyandottes, bred for business, beauty and profit. Cockerels, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 ea. E. W. Harris, No. Acton, Mass.

PULLETS, W. P. Rock and White Wyandotte. Thoroughbred business birds. 100-60cts.; 100-75cts.; 100-\$1 ea. F. B. Thompson, Peterboro, N. H.

R. I. RED and W. Wyand. cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3. Mated Toulouse Geese from prize stock, \$5. Clarke & Co., Wagon, Mass.

FOR SALE, 25 S. C. Brown Leghorn, 10 Buff Leghorn, 10 W. Wyandotte, Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, Stock farm raised. Write at once, to Thos. Peer, Fairfield, N. J.

500 S. C. B. and Wh. Leghorn cockerels; also Barred and White P. Rocks and Wh. Wyand. Choice of breeders. Oakland Farm, Kelsey, O.

200 BARRED and Wh. P. Rock pullets and yearling hens; also Wh. Wyand., none better. Write for prices. Oakland Farm, Kelsey, O.

HOUDANS and White Holland turkeys. Write for cir. G. A. Hobart, Chittenango, N. Y.

PULLETS, May hatched, W. Wyand's, Barred Rocks, \$1. Cockerels (Hunter str.) and R. I. Reds, \$2 to \$3. Grace Gould, Georgetown, Mass.

BUFF WYANDOTTES, Light Brahma, White Cochins cockerels, breeding and exhibition. L. J. Brundage, Starkey, N. Y.

W. WY. and standard weight B. Min. cockerels very fine. James W. Crosby, Braddock, Pa.

GOOD young stock, S. C. B. Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, Buff Wyandotte cockerels \$3, \$4, \$5. J. W. Hedding, Tyrone, Pa.

WHITE P. R., white, too; R. I. Red cockerels, breeders and show birds, at reasonable prices. Maple Grove Poultry Yard, Danvers, Mass.

W. ROCK cock's, also pen of W. C. B. Polish, cheap, or trade for W. Rock pullets. E. Marquand, Mt. Vernon N. Y.

BUFF P. Rocks and Wh. Wyandottes. Cockerels up to weight and ready for business, \$5 each. J. P. Keating, Westboro, Mass.

COCHINS.

BUFF Cochins, Oakland Farm, Young and old stock. Miss Virginia G. Van Atta, Waverly, N. Y.

BUFF Cochins, Oakland Farm strain, young and yearling stock. C. J. L. Ware, So. Keene, N. H.

COOPS.

EXHIBITION and shipping coops. Price list free. Canfield Coop Co., 7 Main St., Bath, N. Y.

CUT CLOVER.

CHOICE cut clover, new crop, well cured, cut fine, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; \$7 per 500 lbs.; also in half-ton and ton lots. Circular. Stevens & Co., Wilson, N. Y.

GREEN CURED fine cut clover. Our Niagara Brand is considered the finest and greenest clover on the market. Price \$1.50 per 100 lbs.; \$7 per 500 lbs. Special discount on large quantities. Sample and circular free. W. R. Curtiss, Ransomville, N. Y.

DUCKS.

DUCKS. Choice Pekin ducks and W. W. cock's \$1 and \$1.50 ea.; money back if desired. Geo. S. Martin, Marion, N. J.

EXTRA fine Cayuga, Rouen, Indian runner drakes, \$2 ea. Arthur H. Sagendorph, Spencer, Mass.

EGGS.

LINDEN LAWN Farming Co., Olney, Illinois, breeders of Wy., Wh. Leg., Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys. Orders booked for eggs from choice matings. 50C. per doz.; \$3.50 per 100. Wyckoff strain White Leg. eggs. Cir. free. S. J. Bishop, Cheshire, Ct.

EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE or exchange, R. and S. C. Bl. Minor. and Ind. Games. Jno. F. Houser, Reynolds, Pa.

FEATHERS.

WANTED, Hen feathers. Extra price for white and gray. Nashua Pillow Co., Nashua, N. H.

GAMES.

PIT GAME fowls, and Pit Bull Terrier dogs. John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

50 PIT Game cocks and hens, dead game fighters, also Fox and Rabbit hounds, puppies, and trained dogs. J. K. Boyce, Summitville, N. Y.

EXTRA fine Cornish and Wh. Indian Game cock's at \$2 ea. Arthur H. Sagendorph, Spencer, Mass.

GEESE.

100 thoroughbred Mammoth Toulouse Geese, \$5, per trio. E. T. Baker, Ransomville, N. Y.

100 FINEST YOUNG AFRICAN GEESE, \$5 each; few old breeders, fair quality; also Embden and Toulouse, young and old same price; exhibition trios, \$25. Won first and second on all three varieties at last Boston show, and first and second on all three at the last Brockton fair, and R. I. State fair, in strong competition. Samuel Cushman, 250, West Mansfield, Mass.

AFRICAN Geese, early layers, reasonable prices. Now is the time to locate them for business. P. H. Wilbour, Little Compton, R. I.

AFRICAN Geese, 25 thoroughbreds. Will sell in lots or trios. J. H. Goetz, Campaw, N. J.

THOROUGHbred young Black African ganders for sale. M. Kirk, Jr., Oakdale, Md.

HAMBURGs.

BLACK Hamburgs, May and June chicks, prize and heavy laying stock, \$3, \$4 pair. Fine cock's \$1.50 \$2, \$2.50 a piece. H. M. Howes, Winchester, Mass.

HOUDANS.

LIMITED number choice pullets and cock's, from first prize birds. Prices \$3 to \$10. Fine yearling cock, \$5. Josiah S. Rooney, Wakefield, Mass.

M. S., Philadelphia, Pa.—Fowls can be shipped any distance if properly cooped, and fed and watered on the journey, but you need not send to Massachusetts for poultry; you can get what you want nearer home. See our advertising columns.

Mrs. S. A. K., Northfield, Mass.—The price of hen manure varies with the demand and supply. Perhaps 75 cents per barrel is a fair average. This for clean hen manure free from sand, land plaster, ashes, or other such substances. Buttermilk may be used in mixing mashes, but I prefer giving it as a drink. Think the fowls appreciate it that way. As to age at which chicks should reach standard weights, see reply to J. N. K., page 442, F.-P., December 1st.

C. Z., Corry, Pa.—Red spots in a white ear lobe cannot be removed.

S. D. McM., West Salem, Wis.—It would not pay you to manufacture and advertise a brooder unless you had a patent on it, and were prepared to push it extensively.

F. W. B., Albion, N. Y.—You are feeding meat meal much too heavily—(one-fifth is too much)—which is probably the reason the fowls do not clean up the mash.

THE MARKETS.

The Thanksgiving Turkey Markets.

(From the Boston Produce Market Report).

Receipts were not much larger than last year, and the bulk of the supply arrived in good season, but owing to the warm weather, western dry packed turkeys were nearly all of them more or less out of condition, and had to be worked off at low and irregular prices. There were comparatively few lots good enough for anything except cheap trade. Prices for the best lots ranged from 10 to 14c. generally, but with few sales at the outside. A good many lots were cleaned up to packers at 5@7c., and large quantities were condemned by inspectors. There was a fair supply of western iced turkeys, but only a limited demand for them, and it took an extra lot to exceed 10c. There was a fair supply of northern turkeys, but only a small portion were choice and heavy. Most lots were rather light and thin. There was a good demand, however, owing to the poor condition of the western; and the market cleaned up well on Monday at 15@18c. as the general range.

(From the New York Produce Review).

On the Wednesday before Thanksgiving the market for turkeys became completely demoralized. The general quality was poor, and holders so anxious to clean up as much as possible, they were willing to accept almost any offer, but it was simply impossible to effect a close clearance, and large lots had to be carried over. Since then the fresh receipts have continued liberal; there has been very little demand, and it has been simply impossible to establish any material recovery in prices.

(From the Official Market Report of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange).

The Thanksgiving market for turkeys was an unsatisfactory one. Receipts were considerably in excess of requirements, and much of the supply was of medium and poor quality. But few invoices of western were fine enough to exceed 9c., and much of the supply had to be sold at lower prices. Arrivals of nearby turkeys were very large, and sharp concessions had to be made in order to clean up supplies, especially of medium and thin stock, which comprised the bulk of the offerings. Fancy stock in some cases brought 12c.; some very good lots sold at 10c.; and unattractive lots from 9c. down to 6c.

(From the Chicago Produce Review).

The great feature of the week was the Thanksgiving trade. Late last week the weather was a bit colder, but did not freeze as it did a year ago this time. The over Sunday receipts were not quite as heavy as were expected, and the market started out at 11c.

During Monday the receipts did not reach what was expected, and at the close dealers felt in high feather as to what they would get next morning. Tuesday was the day for the butchers and grocers to buy, and prices were firm Tuesday morning. Dry picked, dry packed, fancy selected stock brought 12c., but it was an 11c. market. Much of the poultry was in bad condition, and culls were a drag. Express runs were late in delivering. Tuesday night when some of the big dealers thought they were cleaned up and out of the woods, heavy deliveries were made, which had to be carried over. Everybody knew then the market would be down Wednesday morning, and it was. While a few turkeys early Wednesday morning sold at 11c., more sold at 9@10c.

(From same).

It is doubtful if St. Louis dealers ever had more turkeys on their hands at one time than they possessed Tuesday and Wednesday of this week,—and some of them are holding them yet. Monday's market was fairly well sustained, live bringing 7½@8c., and dressed 10c. and better; but Tuesday they poured in from all directions. * * Many of the firms had predicted the heavy receipts, and had notified shippers of the probable outcome in advance, but a few sent out encouraging quotations that brought in receipts which will make them regret it for many a day.

Exports of eggs from New York during November aggregated 9,832 cases, of which 9,607 cases went to Cuba, and the rest to Europe.

Great quantities of turkeys are being shipped to Great Britain for the Christmas market. One Montreal shipper is sending some 60,000 to 70,000 head by way of New York.

A Keokuk, Ia., dealer who has been estimating the turkey crop at 50 per cent above that of last year, now says he believes it fully 100 per cent greater.

Cold storage eggs in Boston are moving very slowly—70,800 cases now held against 28,624 at this time last year.

The egg man in the N. Y. Produce Review notes it as a curious fact that while the supply of fresh eggs is no greater than a year ago, the price is about 3c. lower; and while refrigerator eggs are more abundant than last year, their values are only about 1c. less now than a year ago.

Though receipts of eggs in the principal markets during November were unusually large, only a small portion of them were fresh gathered; most were held eggs, many summer eggs which had been packed in salt by farmers' wives. Dealers say that the general poor quality of the eggs received has had the effect of reducing the consumption of eggs. Collections of real fresh eggs are reported better in the south, but in northern sections collections of that quality continue very light.

Philadelphia dealers expect Christmas turkeys to bring better prices than were realized at Thanksgiving.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

Eggs.—The market shows but little change, though in the best grades there is an upward tendency, and choice lots of strictly fancy bring considerably more than average quotations. Nearby and cape, fancy, 32@40c.; eastern choice fresh, 27@28c.; best western, 24@25c.; storage, 14@16c.

Dressed Poultry.—In fair supply, but mostly very ordinary, and has to go at easy figures. Really good stock is reported as doing better, especially on best chickens. Choice northern turkeys, 14@16c.; western, 11@13c.; northern chickens, 13@18c.; fowls, 12@15c.; western chickens, 10@12c.; iced chickens and fowls, 8@10c.; green ducks, 11@13c.; green geese, 12@14c.

Live Poultry.—Supply light, and choice small lots bring best quotations easily: fowls, 8@9c.; chickens, 8@10c.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

THE PERFECTED INCUBATOR. cash, installments, or rented. The Perfected Regulator fits any incubator; 4c. in stamps for circular. H. D. Moulton, Taunton, Mass.

600-EGG incubators: 3 Monarchs, 1 Plymouth perfect order, \$30 each; or \$160 for the 4. Newbury Bros., Waterford, Conn.

ONE 300-EGG and 1 600-egg Rankin Monarch incubator. Price, \$25 and \$40; or would exchange for poultry or any other serviceable thing. George Luck, So. Attleboro, Mass.

CYPHERS incubator, 220-egg size, and 2 Cyphers brooders out door style. Catalogue price—Incubator \$26.10; brooders \$10 each; \$25 cash takes the lot. Guaranteed as good as new; used only once. C. Albert Bartlett, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE cheap: three 600-egg Challenge incubators, used but one season, and nearly new. D. C. Sargent, Danielson, Conn.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK Langshans, prize winners. Cockerels \$2, \$3 each. H. M. Thomson, Amherst, Mass.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. B. Leghorns exclusively, I have fine birds, and will guarantee satisfaction. Come and see me. Clark Behan, Oakland, Armstrong Co., Pa.

FOR SALE, 300 R. and S. C. B's, and S. C. White Leghorns. Best of layers and fine breeders. Oakland Farm, Kelsey, O.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS, bred for eggs; also won first pen and first female at Utah state fair, 1899; some fine cock's from pedigreed layers, \$4 to \$10. A few pullets. M. J. Hewitt, Ogden, Utah.

75 CTS. each for S. C. White Leghorn hens, yearlings, standard bred and great layers, fine cock's, \$2 ea. Arthur Symonds, W. Hopkinton, N. H.

YOUR MONEY BACK if desired; only a few more left of those three hundred S. C. W. Leghorn cock's advertised in recent issues; price now reduced to one dollar each, worth \$2 to \$5. Prize winning heavy laying strain. Moodna Valley Farm, Moodna, N. Y.

MINORCAS.

GEO. H. NORTHPUP'S Bk Minorcas are best, therefore cheapest. Send for catalogue. Box 76, Raceville, N. Y.

EGGS guaranteed to hatch, regardless of distance, from Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas that have a worldwide reputation as "best for show and utility." A few good breeders cheap. Large catalogue. Box 76, Geo. H. Northup, Raceville, Wash. Co., N. Y.

MINORCAS, exclu; few choice cock's reasonable. H. Story, 187 Arlington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MY BLACK Minorcas won four first prizes at Amesbury, 1899, Felch and May, judges. Cockerel, 9½; pullet, 9½; cock, 9½; hen, 9½. Weight of cockerel May hatched, 7½ lbs. Cockerels \$2.50 to \$5. Stephen Kent, Rowley, Mass.

PATENTS.

MONEY to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED, white and Buff P. Rocks. Sure winners. H. A. Nourse, Box 906, Barre, Mass.

I SHALL not show this winter; you can for me; 125 Buff P. Rock pullets and cockers, for sale. Frank Woodbury, 2d, Beverly, Mass.

CHOICE breeding stock, W. H. P. Rock cock's and pullets, April and May hatched; large brown egg str., \$5 trio and up. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

COCK'S W. P. R. from my high scoring prize winners. A. J. Fisher, Milford, N. H.

EVENLY marked and well shaped Barred Plymouth Rock cockers for breeding, \$2 to \$5 ea. R. I. Harwood, Littleton, Mass.

POULTRY FARMS.

LARGE increasing poultry business renders it necessary for me to sell one of my farms. Will sell 65, 85, 100, 125 or 310 acres as desired. Excellent buildings, never failing spring water running at both house and barn; abundance of fruit, plenty of wood, and one of the best equipped sugar orchards in Vermont. Land very productive, and in high state of cultivation. A rare chance for the right party. Terms easy. W. E. Mack, Woodstock, Vt.

POULTRY Farm, South Peabody, 18 acres, house for 1000 hens, brooder house for 2000 chicks; barn 50 x 50, clapboarded and painted; price \$2500, buildings alone cost \$4000; easy terms. "Challenge" Poultry Farm, S. Peabody, Mass.; or C. E. Jennings, 55 Ames Bldg., Boston.

POULTRY PRINTING.

FIRST CLASS PRINTING. Stamp for samples. Haskell Press, New Bedford, Mass.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

GRASS seed, cattle and poultry supplies, Canada peas, millet, broken rice, rice meal, beef scraps, ground bone, grit, wheat, barley, hempseed, etc. C. H. Reeve, 119 West St., New York.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. REDS exclu. Eggs and stock in season. E. A. Hall, 60 High St., No. Attleboro, Mass.

MINE WON FIRST on pair and special for four best pairs in strong competition, 100 Rhode Island Reds exhibited at last Brockton fair; and first on Rose Comb cock; first on Rose Comb cockerel; first and second on Rose Comb hen; and second on Single Comb pullet, at last R. I. State fair. Also all first premiums, and all second premiums but one at last Boston show. Hundreds of cockers for sale; singly \$3 each. Several for crossing, \$2 each; also exhibition and choice breeding birds at price according to quality. Inspect them at the farm, West Mansfield, Mass., or write for what you want. Samuel Cushman, Pawtucket, R. I.

R. I. REDS for practical purposes surpass all. Yearlings, pullets and cockers. Eggs in season. P. H. Wilbour, Little Compton, R. I.

R. I. REDS, well marked cock's, Mareh and Apr. hatched. Mrs. A. J. Clark, Hindsdale, N. H.

R. I. REDS, prize stock of unexcelled quality. winners at New York, Phil., Pa., and Milford, Mass. A few cockers left, also some pairs and trios. Geo. C. Chase, Uxbridge, Mass.

R. I. REDS. I have some exhibition cock's; white for prices. Also a few breeders, \$7 per trio. Nice large Light Brahma cockers \$3 each. R. G. Baffinton, Box 677, Fall River, Mass.

SHERWOODS.

SHERWOOD, B. P. R., Bk Coch., C. I. G. cock's at \$1 to \$2. A. V. Howell, Hemlock Grove, Ohio.

FATTEN Poultry in five days. If you market fowls this is worth a thousand times its cost. The secret for 25c. H. Atwater, 88 Franklin Ave., Passaic, N. J.

TURKEYS.

W. H. Holland turkeys the finest, both sex, young, old. Willet Randall, North Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE, 200 Bronze and White Holland turkeys. Best of breeders. Write for prices. Oakland Farm, Kelsey, Ohio.

100 WHITE Holland turkeys, bred from a 32 lb. tom. Hens \$2; toms \$2.50; first class stock. Stevens & Co., Wilson, N. Y.

WHITE Hollands, May, 39 hatch birds for breeding. C. Adell Kayner & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED: situation on poultry farm, by married man, no children, four years experience, A 1 references. Address V. B., 25, care of F.-P.

MIDDLE aged married man wants situation as working manager or foreman on a market poultry farm, either broilers, ducklings or eggs; able to lay out and start new plant if desired. A 1 references from past and present employers. Address, Poultryman, P. O. Box 43, Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE Wyand. exclu. Frontie layers, farm raised. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 39. Incu. eggs \$5 per 100. C. E. White, Fox Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.

COCKS and hens, cock's and pul. early farm raised, well marked from noted strains, heavy laying Wyandottes. Sil. Gol., Buff and Wt., \$1 to \$3. J. Y. Patton, Box 128, New Castle, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES that are white. Beauty and utility combined. We won 6th on cock at Boston, 99. Stock for sale. Cummaguid Poultry Farm, Box 117, Cummaguid, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively, brown egg strain. Stock for sale. At the Woodstock, Vt., show, Feb., 99, I won 1st on brown eggs. Victor D. Fraser, Woodstock, Vt.

WOOD'S WHITE WYANDOTTES, cock's from early prolific laying stock, prices \$2 and upwards. S. H. Wood, St. Albans, Vt.

100 NICE, strong, vigorous White Wyandotte cockers very reasonable. Write describing your wants. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

GOLDEN Wyandottes. Strong, vigorous prize winning young stock for sale. Write. L. H. Davis, Port Jefferson, N. Y.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—cockers, pullets, and hens for sale. Prices in accord to quality. R. G. Williams, Barre, Mass.

WHITE Wyand. exclu; choice breeding cock's that are large blocky shape good combs, bay eyes, etc., bred from great layers, \$2 each. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. B. Billings, Oberlin, Ohio.

SILVERS. Excellent stock, fine cock's \$1.50 to \$5 each. Geo. A. Whitney, Athol Ctr., Mass.

DO YOU want standard and utility combined? Grand birds in W. Wyand., R. C. W. and Brown, and S. C. W. Leg. cockers, Wyckoff direct, at way down prices. Write. W. V. Ransom, Hinrod, N. Y.

ARE YOU looking for White Wyandotte cock's from best stock money could buy? Write or call. Echo Farm Co., Holliston, Mass.

\$1.50 each for 10 good large Wt. Wyand. cock's April and May hatch, standard birds. Better ones \$2 to \$3; fine trios, \$5. Brown egg strain large healthy birds. Edith Rowley, Stockton, N. Y.

W. H. WYANDOTTE cockers, Hawkins and Hunter strain. R. I. Oliver, Tyler Hill, Pa.

BUFF Wyandottes, breeding and exhibition birds. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

LARGE vigorous well marked Silver Wyandotte cockers. J. K. Boyce, Summitville, N. Y.

S. L. WYANDOTTE cockers, good stock, \$2 each. C. H. Stephenson, Waymart, Pa.

WHITE Wyandottes, bred for eggs. Circulars. William H. Child, Hattboro, Pa.

SILVER Wyandottes, single birds, trios and pens; circular. William H. Child, Hattboro, Pa.

213-EGG White Wyandottes, Dunston strain, prize winners. A few extra large strong vigorous farm raised cockers, for sale, bred from brick colored eggs of my best pen, \$2 and up. H. J. W. Fay, Westboro, Mass.

INCUBATOR FREE on trial. The New C. Von Culin is most perfect in ventilation, moisture and heat. HATCHES EVERY HATCHABLE egg. Money made and saved. Catalog FREE. Poultryman's Plans, 10c. Address: **The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., Ave. 10 JAMESTOWN, N. Y.**

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description is a special feature of our business. We carry constantly in stock **All Kinds of Prepared Foods, Grits, Condition Powders, Insecticides, Remedies, etc.** In Appliances we have Bone Cutters, Clover Cutters, Drinking Fountains, Feeding Troughs, Trays and Pans, Latest Improved Incubators, Poultry Netting, etc. **Our Cut Clover Hay** made from selected, air-cured, second crop clover is a specially valuable winter food, \$1.75 per 100-lb. sack. Our Extended Illustrated Catalogue tells of many more things of interest and value to poultry people. Mailed Free. **HARVEY SEED CO., 19 Elliott Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

WHITE WYANDOTTES Bred for Utility. —Breeding Cockerels.—

We have a fine lot of cockers from dark brown eggs, that will improve your flock, at \$2, \$3, and \$4 each. 30 pair of Homers (bred by Thos. Wright), for sale or exchange for early hatched pullets. **F. O. PRICE, Bridgewater, Mass.**

THE OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER

Beats the World In heating and ventilating system. Perfect safety lamp. Most room. Most air space. Easiest cleaned. Broods any size chicks. Handsomest Catalogue free if this paper is mentioned.

OLD HOMESTEAD BROODER CO., Box 73, Middleboro, Mass.

NEW YORK.

Eggs.—Really fancy fresh stock scarce; common grades abundant; prime fresh state and Penna., 23½@24½c.; western best, 23@23½c.; western fair to good, 21@22c.; fancy refrigerator, local holdings, 16½@17c.; average refrigerator, 15@16c., many lots of refrigerator selling down to 11½c.; limed eggs dull, and bringing about same range of prices as refrigerator stock.

Dressed Poultry.—Market overloaded, and receipts continue very heavy, with prices tending downward and weak for all but choicest lots. The highest price for best fancy eastern turkeys is 12c.; with best western, 11c.; plenty of fair stock going at 8@9c., and poor down to 5@6c. Both western fowls and chickens rule at 8½@9c. for average dry packed stock, with iced stuff ½c. lower, and southwestern fowls generally offered at 8c. Nearby spring ducks, 10@11c.; western, 9@10c. for dry packed; iced stock, 1c. lower, and inferior stock as low as 5@6c. Geese at same prices.

Live Poultry.—Receipts lighter, and demand good for choice, but unchanged for poor poultry: fowls, 9½@10c.; chickens, 9c.; turkeys, 8@9c.; ducks, 40@60c. a pair for ordinary stock, fattened bringing more; geese, from \$1 for poor southern to \$1.37½@ \$1.50 for best western and southwestern.

PHILADELPHIA.

Eggs.—Receipts of strictly fresh continue light, and prices show a slight advance. Penna. and nearby fresh, 24c.; western fresh, 23c.; southwestern fresh, 22c.; southern, 20c.; fall gathered, 17@19c.; spring packed 12@15c.

Dressed Poultry.—Supplies moderate, and prices a little better. Nearby chickens, 10@12c.; western fowls, 9@10c.; Illinois chickens, 9½@11c.; other western chickens, 9@10½c.; nearby turkeys, 10@11c. for choice to fancy; 7@8c. for fair to good; western turkeys, 8@9c. for fair to choice; 6@7c. for inferior; western ducks, 7@9c.; geese same.

Live Poultry.—Supplies of all kinds moderate, and demand for desirable stock good; fowls, 8½@10c.; spring chickens, 8½@9½c.; ducks, 8½@9c.; turkeys, 9@9½c.; geese, 9@10c.

CHICAGO.

Eggs.—Market quiet; demand for strictly fresh continues strong at unchanged figures; prices on inferior grades and cooler eggs lower; fresh, 18c.; country candled, 16@18c.; held fresh, 13@14c.; cooler stock, April and May, 11@12c.; summer packed, 9@11c.

Dressed Poultry.—Prices on good stuff expected to continue firm until after the holidays. Turkeys, dry picked, No. 1, 9c.; culls, 6@8c.; iced and scalded stock, 8@8½c.; old toms, 8c.; chickens, hens, 7@7½c.; springs, 8c.; old roosters, 5c.; ducks and geese 7@8c.

Live Poultry.—Supply light, and not much being done, with turkeys 6c.; chickens, hens, 6c.; springs, 7½c.; ducks, choice mixed, 6@6½c.; geese, \$5@5.75 a dozen.

Feathers.—Demand fair; geese, prime white, 48c.; gray mixed, 36c.; mixed geese and duck, 30@33c.; duck, white, 34@36c.; dark, 28@30c.; musty and damp, 16c.; chicken, 3@6c.; turkey, dry choice, 5@5½c.; choice tail, 30@32c.; wings, 19@21c.

ST. LOUIS.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs are scarce, but the demand is not strong—good storage stock selling better than ordinary shipments of fresh gathered; fresh, 17@18c.; storage, 14½@15c.

Dressed Poultry.—The market glutted, and prices lower. Choice scalded and undrawn stock with head and feet on—turkeys, 6½@7c.; chickens, 5@5½c.; ducks, 6½@7c.; geese, 5½@6c.; drawn stock, turkeys, 7@7½c.; chickens, 6@6½c.; ducks, 7@7½c.; geese, 6@7c.

Live Poultry.—Average turkeys, 6c.; young roosters, 5c.; old roosters, 3c.; ducks, 5@6c.

KANSAS CITY.

Eggs.—Receipts liberal, demand moderate; fresh, 16c.

Live Poultry.—Trade quiet, supply ample. Large springs, 6c.; hens, 5½c.; roosters, 15@20c. each; capons, 8@11c.; turkeys, 6@6½c.; ducks, 5½c.; geese, 5c.

Dressed Poultry.—About 1c. per pound above prices for live.

NEWS NOTES.

Short Items About People and Affairs in the Poultry World.

New Books,—Important Catalogues,—Late Show and Club News.

It is again Allen & Nevius, of the Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, with yards at both Glassboro and Beverly, N. J. The dissolution of partnership was an altogether friendly one—too friendly, in fact, to last, and after a few weeks of the separate establishments, these two genial gentlemen concluded that they couldn't get along without each other.

A. F. Cooper, of the Prairie State Incubator Co., says that they sold 1826 machines in September and October.

F. H. Valentine, the new editor of the *Poultry Monthly*, was at the Philadelphia show, renewing old acquaintances and making new ones.

The new catalogue of the Cyphers Incubator Co., just received, is one of the neatest and most complete pamphlets of its kind ever published. While largely devoted to telling the merits of the Cyphers machines, it contains an unusually large number of special articles on topics of interest to practical poultry culturists.

The December issue of the *Reliable Poultry Journal* announces two associate editors, Miss Fannie Piggott, who, though her name has not appeared in the paper, has been associated with Mr. Curtis in editorial work ever since it was started; and Robert H. Essex, formerly of Toronto, who has for some time conducted the Canadian department of the paper. We understand that the change is made in order to relieve Mr. Curtis of a part of the burden of editorial work, and allow him to devote a portion of his time to other business interests.

J. H. Drevenstedt, of the *American Fancier*, seem to feel very much at home in Philadelphia, his old home and that of the *Fancier's Journal*, a paper which failed to live because it was much in advance of its time.

Geo. E. Howard, of the *Feather*, came over from Washington to the Philadelphia show, but felt too ill to stay the week out. He did not go home, however, while there was any business to be transacted.

The Mazon Poultry Association report their show held in the opera house at Mazon, Ill., Nov. 21—23, a grand success. Theo. Hewes judged the birds, and also gave a lecture on "Profitable Poultry Farming," which was well attended, and much appreciated by those who heard it.

The Warren Co. Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their first annual show at Warren, Pa., Jan. 9—13, 1900. F. B. Zimmer and Theo. Johnson will place the awards. J. H. Bowden, sec'y.

The Fayette Poultry and Pet Stock Association hold a show at Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 23—26, 1900. Chas. D. Conner, sec'y.

The next show at Philadelphia will be opened Dec. 11, 1900.

The premium list of the Peabody, Mass., show, delayed in preparation, is now ready for distribution. The Town Hall, in which the show will be held, is the largest hall in Essex county. There is ample room for fifteen hundred birds properly displayed, and no crowding of visitors. "The show will be a little Boston," says secretary Arthur Elliott.

The premium list of the Portland, Me., association is now ready for mailing, and will be sent on application. C. B. Lott, sec'y.

From Downs, Kan., a little town about midway of the state, 1,440,000 eggs were shipped in October.

1000 HOT AIR STOVES GIVEN AWAY

To Introduce Them

GIVING AWAY 1000 To Advertise Them



We have secured at a remarkably low price for cash, 10,328 of the famous ALBANY HOT-AIR STOVES, which we propose to clear out within six weeks by absolutely

These stoves will burn chips, straw, wood, sawdust, cobs, in fact anything used for fuel except coal. The Albany air-tight is made with beautifully polished steel bodies, smooth as a mirror, and handsomely ornamented with nickel-plated urn and front draft, lined with heavy sheet steel. No. 26 is 26 inches long, 18½ wide, 24 in. high; fuel opening 12 1-2 inches. Will heat your parlor, sitting room, dining room, bedroom or office from zero to 100 degrees above in fifteen minutes. Draft can be regulated perfectly. Heats a room 20 feet square in less time and with less fuel than any other stove. Will positively hold fire the year round if fuel is added every 10 or 12 hours. Will save one-half your fuel, consequently one-half the labor of chip logging, splitting and lugging. The cleanest and safest stove in the world.

TO INTRODUCE this wonder HOT AIR STOVE into every home we will give away absolutely free 1,000 stoves. Our only condition is that you send us a cash order for the size you want and the names of ten or more responsible men or women in your vicinity you honestly think might at some time require a stove of this kind; it being understood that you will allow us to refer them to you and pay you a fair commission on any sales we make. We number every order received consecutively, beginning with No. 1. If your order in answer to this advt. is No. 10, 20, 30, or any multiple of 10 we will send you the stove FREE, and refund all the money you have sent us. You can buy of us at prices dealers usually pay manufacturers, and besides, you have an opportunity of getting your money back. These stoves are guaranteed to give satisfaction. The ALBANY wonder costs less than one-half the price of any other stove of any kind that will give the same results. (Our price (to those who answer this advertisement) while they last

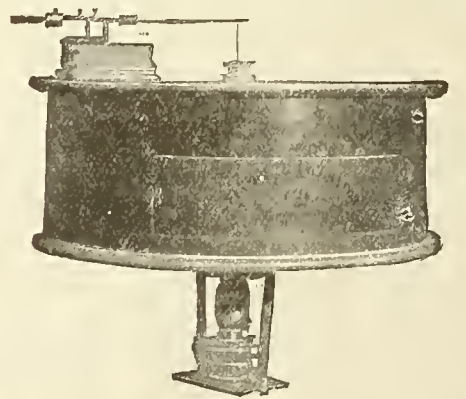
No. 20, 20 x 14 1-2 x 20, \$3.75.

No. 26, 26 x 18 1-2 x 24, \$5.50.

Nickel plated foot rails 50 cents extra.

Remember you must send the price of the stove you select and the names of 10 possible customers. We sell direct to you at manufacturer's prices. Send P. O. money order, N. Y. draft or registered letter. We will advise you not later than Jan. 1st, of the name and address of the parties securing the free stoves. There is no play upon words and no deception whatever about this offer. We will do exactly as agreed, and refer you to the publishers of this paper or to the commercial agencies. You get the stove absolutely free, and your money back if your order number is No. 10 or any multiple of 10. This is an unparalleled offer never before made by any concern, and you should take advantage of it before the stock is exhausted. Write today, as this offer may not appear again. For 60 cents extra we will prepay freight to any point east of Mississippi river. For five cents we will send our big wholesale catalogue of bargains. Mention FARM-POULTRY.

C. E. MORRISON,
(Manager),
Albany, N. Y.



THE NEW ROUND HOT AIR Plymouth Incubator

A Perfect Egg Chamber.

There is a limit beyond which none can go. That limit is the Plymouth Incubator. No amount of money can buy better, because there isn't any better. Drop us a line for full description, or call at our new factory. Always welcome. We guarantee this Incubator to do what we claim. Price within reach of all.

PLYMOUTH INCUBATOR CO.,
Burlington, Mass.

Teleph. No. 12-7, Woburn.

RIVERVIEW POULTRY YARDS,

T. H. CAMPBELL, Prop.

Breeder of Prize Winning Strains.
Is offering yearling breeders at a low figure, 10 Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes; White Wonders; White Sherwoods; R. C. Blk Minorca, also pullets and cock's of the above variety, at reasonable prices. Now is your chance to get good stock cheap. Also fancy pigeons.
P. O. Box 221, Ellsworth, Me.

CHALLENGE STRAIN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS

Are noted for their great laying as well as prize winning at the leading shows of America. Last season's record 26 prizes, 11 first, winning 11 prizes at Boston. Raised more chicks this season than ever, and will offer great bargains the next 30 days, as I have not room to house them. All birds will be strictly as represented, or your money back: mention F. P. J. P. KEATING, Westboro, Mass.

INSTRUCTIVE EXPERIENCES.

"Learning," said an old philosopher, "teacheth more in one year than experience in twenty; and learning teacheth safely when experience maketh more miserable than wise. He hazardeth sore that wazeth wise by experience. It is costly wisdom that is bought by experience. We know by experience that it is a marvelous pain to find out, but a short way by long wandering."

Which is true as far as it goes; but he ought to have added that experience is the first of all teachers, and that experience teaches well and thoroughly, succeeding where all other tutors have failed.

In Arizona.—A Poultry and Fruit Combination.

Mr. Editor:—In the July 15th issue of FARM-POULTRY, I gave the general outline of our plan, and reported progress to that date. Quite a number of the three hundred chickens which I then had were killed by coyotes, skunks, and "things." About a hundred went to market, and I now have one hundred fine pullets, besides about forty late hatched odds and ends, which I shall market. I bought sittings of good eggs from two different yards here in the neighborhood, and have from them two fine cockerels which I shall keep for breeding; also one from my own eggs. My old cock, which is a thoroughbred, I shall retain, so I shall be able to mate up four pens for the next hatching season.

My pullets are all yarded—forty in a yard; yards 40 x 80 feet in size, half in alfalfa; but have found that the green stuff is not sufficient for that number of hens; so when I sell off all culls shall reduce to twenty-five in a yard.

Our fruit trees, which we planted last spring, were mostly girdled and killed by the rabbits, which shows us we cannot remove our fences after we get our trees growing in the yards. Our experience so far seems to indicate that we would do well to make our yards permanent, all 40 x 80 feet in size; plant four trees in each yard, and keep twenty-five fowls in each. We have the ground planted and staked off for forty yards of this description, in four tiers of ten yards each, the two inner tiers being surrounded by a narrow roadway, which makes it possible to visit all the yards at one round trip. At present we have four of the yards built and in use; and the first of December we shall build one more yard, clear out the last head of superfluous stock, and mate up two breeding pens. Our decks will then be cleared for action, and we shall go into the next year's work with enthusiasm. We have a 100-egg Petaluma incubator, and shall try to get out a hatch with New Years day, to celebrate.

By the time we get our yards stocked up we intend to put in a deep well and windmill, and pipe the water into all the yards. We find that our yards with roosting coops, alfalfa, trees, and water works, will cost us a round thousand dollars for our thousand hens. We hope to raise five hundred pullets next year, and think by last year's experience that we can succeed. Our plans for hatching and raising chicks are all worked out; but as this letter is already long, will not detail them here. I will add that we are trying to adjust our arrangements to the peculiar demands and possibilities of our climate and situation.

Phoenix, Arizona. L. P. R.

Not Half Bad for a Beginner.

Mr. Editor:—I wonder if my amateur experience with an incubator will be of use to any other beginner. I didn't come out as bad as many do; neither was I as successful as some. In the winter of 1898-99, I purchased a 200-egg hot water machine with pneumatic regulator. I had never seen an incubator before, nor did I know anyone who had run one; so I was completely in the dark except for the printed directions and my own wits.

The directions said that, while a cellar was the best place, any room free from drafts and artificial heat would do. So I set the thing up in an unused bed chamber, and went to work. I struggled with it for a week without eggs, trying to make it run even, but it would rise in the afternoon, and when tempered down to the required degree by letting

in air, or turning down the lamp, it would straightway begin to fall, and unless I sat up with it would fall all but through into the cellar before morning, when it would take all day to get it back where it belonged. I put in some eggs, one tray, one hundred eggs, thinking perhaps that would help to keep the temperature even. At the end of three days it went up to 110°, then at night it went down to 90°. After the fifth day I tested the eggs, and took out thirty. Five days later I tested again, and took out twenty more, which, when broken, showed that they were fertile and had started, but that the germ had died. I didn't much wonder at that. On the eighteenth day I put water in the pans, and on the next day heard one faint peep—all I ever heard, for not one solitary chick even cracked the shell. All through the three weeks the temperature had kept jumping around as at first mentioned.

I took the eggs from the machine, and went out and sat down beside a stone. I broke them all one by one, and examined the contents. I found chickens in all stages of development, from a tiny blood vessel to nearly full size; these last very watery. I came to the following conclusions:

1st. That an above ground chamber with windows is no place to run an incubator. The heat of the sun causes the heat of the room to vary, and to counteract this the machine has to be changed too often.

2d.—That a judicious letting alone is good for an incubator. I had been to mine on an average of once in two hours, night and day, for the entire three weeks. I was nearly worn out, and so was the machine.

3d.—That the machine needed no moisture.

Well, I got my breath a little, and had the thing moved down into the house cellar. I ran it empty for three days. It went like a clock. Then I filled it up, and each night and morning filled and trimmed the lamp, and aired the eggs. I seldom went to it at any other time—not at all at night. At the end of the first week I took out ten per cent of infertile eggs, and at the end of three weeks took out one hundred and sixty chickens, every one strong and vigorous, not an ill shaped one in the lot. The two nights while they were hatching I went down at midnight to turn off the heat generated by so many chickens. I put in no moisture this time, but I took pattern by the hen, and aired and cooled and turned the eggs thoroughly. Mother hen very often allows the temperature of her eggs to fall, but she never raises it above the temperature of her body. I think that there are more chicks roasted than ever were chilled.

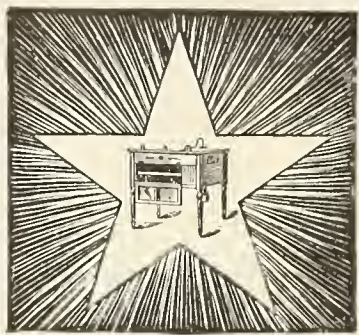
Glover, Vt. Mrs. H. M. PERCIVAL.

Good Care Gave Good Results.

Dr. Jas. B. Paige, of Amherst, Mass., sends us several snap shots of a handsome cockerel which has been winning at the fall fairs. Of this bird he writes: "In growing this bird I have demonstrated the value and effect of good care and proper food in the rearing of chickens. All my chickens are hatched on my own place, but owing to lack of room, are, at the age of about eight weeks, farmed out for the summer. I kept this cockerel and five pullets with him, on my own grounds, caring for them myself. Up to about September 1st they were allowed free range. Their feed consisted of a morning mash composed of corn meal, gluten, and wheat bran, with the addition of about one-eighth of animal meal. At night they received a mixture of cracked corn, wheat, buckwheat and barley. They were allowed at each feed all they would eat; anything remaining in the trough was removed at once. These six birds made a steady rapid growth, so that at about the middle of September the cockerels weighed 8 lbs., and the pullets from 6½ to 7 lbs. each. Other chicks hatched at the same time that were farmed out and fed largely upon corn, did not grow as rapidly. Their weight, in September, was from 1½ to 2 lbs. less than those receiving better care and a greater variety of food. The home grown lot are at present date (November 13), laying in fine shape. Unfortunately this cannot be said of the others.

"My experience this summer has certainly convinced me that it is a paying investment to give the growing chicks a little extra care."

Wise Poultrymen



STAR INCUBATOR CO., 10 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.

are discarding all others and using the

Star Incubator.

In every test it hatches the largest per cent. of fertile eggs, and no crippled or delicate chicks. Ventilation is perfect.

No MOISTURE Required.

STAR BROODERS are built on a better plan than any other. The same system of regulation and circulation as in our incubators. Catalogue free.

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For 1899 and 1900.

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Michigan Poultry Breeder,
Poultry Herald,
Western Poultry Journal,
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Add 25 cents for each additional paper wanted more than the one offered.

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Add 15 cents for each additional paper wanted.

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American Fancier,
Reliable Poultry Journal,
Ohio Farmer,
Practical Farmer,
Kansas Farmer,
Michigan Farmer,
Farm Journal, (five years).

Add 50 cents for each additional paper.

Remit by P. O. or Express money order, cash or postage stamps, in a registered letter. Address all letters, and make all payments payable to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

Extraordinary Offer!

The Youth's Companion, Per Year, \$1.75,

to 1901, including the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers for two years. The Twelve Color Companion Calendar for 1900 (an exquisite and dainty gift) and

FARM-POULTRY, Per Year, \$1.00.

Both papers to Jan. 1, 1901, for only \$2.25 in advance.

Address I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Better Market Poultry.

Probably no one is in a better position to note the steady improvement in the quality of poultry marketed than a poultry reporter in one of the large distributing cities. In visiting the market places day after day for a large number of years one readily notices how poultrymen throughout nearly all sections of the country are improving their stock. The very finest poultry received in this market is raised in the northern part of Indiana and the northern part of Ohio. In some parts of Michigan a high standard of poultry is grown, equal perhaps to the Indiana and Ohio poultry, but throughout other portions of Michigan the quality of the stock is much inferior to the best Indiana and Ohio, and no better than poultry raised throughout other western sections and in the far west. Going south, the poultry deteriorates in quality, mainly owing to its smaller size, and about the poorest poultry received in this market comes from Tennessee, Virginia, and some parts of Kentucky. Within the last year or two, however, there has been a great change in the quality of the stock, carloads arriving from sections which always shipped poor stock, which have been of very attractive quality, and in the states where the poorest grades of poultry came from the improvement seems to be most marked, but even the poultry in Indiana and Ohio has been raised in standard, many of the large shippers now sending straight carloads of only one variety.

In some sections the improvement is traceable to direct experiments or efforts to improve the conditions. For instance, large quantities of Indiana and other fine western poultry have been shipped down into Tennessee and other southern territory, dealers there buying the young roosters, whereby they have been able to raise the standard of their poultry considerably, and with this course followed to a great extent the poultry in these sections will be further improved, so that the demand for it will be greater and a higher average of prices can thereby be realized. Other methods, however, have been employed in various other sections to improve stock, one of which is that of shipping fine eggs in a territory where only ordinary poultry is raised. We are informed that S. H. Grinstead, a well known western poultry shipper, who has shipped largely from Indiana, but who is now shipping from Kentucky, has a scheme of improving the poultry in that state by sending large quantities of Indiana or other fine eggs to be distributed among poultry raisers, whereby it is expected that a much higher grade of poultry will be produced in the course of a year or two.

While the improvement has naturally been greatest in fowls, the standard for other grades of poultry has also been raised materially, particularly turkeys. Instead of raising poultry regardless of its relative merits, farmers are weeding out the varieties least favorable for the purpose for which the stock is intended, and the breeds raised for market purposes have been much changed of recent years.—*New York Produce Review.*

The Amesbury Show.

A representative of this paper visited the Amesbury show on the afternoon of the opening day, and found the officials and judges up to their elbows in work awarding prizes, and placing the ribbons in one of the best small shows in the country. The attendance at that time was light, as is usually the case, for regular attendants of poultry shows prefer to remain away until the ribbons are all on the coops, and the names of exhibitors as well; but advices received after the show, indicate a very satisfactory attendance on the following days. As elsewhere in this number we give Mr. Felch's suggestive comments on this and the Fitchburg show, it would be superfluous to dilate here on the quality of the stock shown. The string of White Plymouth Rocks shown by E. H. & S. H. George, was particularly fine, their cock bird, not in full feather, scoring 94½, and first pullet 95½. Their second cockerel was a better bird than first from the same yards, but lost by being a little short on weight. Geo. F. Moylan and W. H. Collins also showed some very warm birds of this

variety. Among White Wyandotte exhibits many fine birds shown by W. H. Willis, A. H. Pierce, J. B. Pickett, H. J. Price, John A. Hall, T. M. Bush, and others. Conspicuous among the Barred Rocks were the displays of F. A. Quimby and W. B. Davis. There was a good display of Rhode Island Reds, Horton C. Stevens and H. W. Gunton being the principal exhibitors. White Leghorns were a good class, and some very nice buff birds were shown in the American varieties. The display of ducks, geese, pigeons, and pet stock might have been larger to the advantage of the show in drawing attendance.

Show Reports.

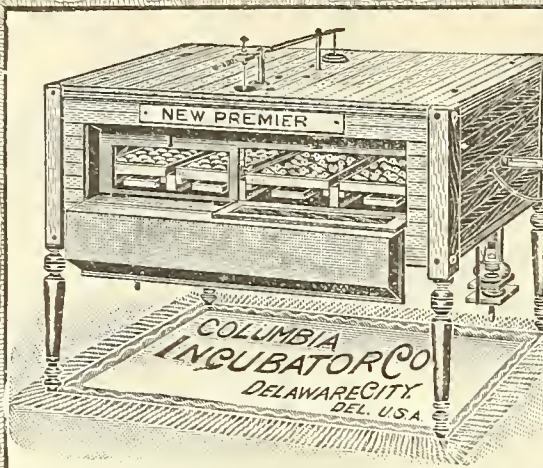
The report of the Philadelphia show, which appears in this issue, may be taken as an illustration—though by no means our ideal—of what FARM-POULTRY proposes to do in the way of describing the big shows. Mr. L. P. Graham, who made the drawings used in illustrating this report, ranks among the few of our poultry artists entitled to mention after Mr. Sewell, who is admitted by all to be without a peer as a delineator of fowls. Of Messrs. McGrew and Smith, whose comments on the various classes will be widely appreciated, we would only say that Mr. McGrew is everywhere known as one of the best informed poultrymen of the day, a skillful and reputable judge, a thorough fancier, a pleasing and forceful writer—a power in the poultry world; while Mr. Smith, less well known as a writer, but not unknown to F-P readers, has been for years the efficient manager of one of the most successful model establishments for the production of fine fowls in this country. A born fancier he is, who had made a wide reputation with a most difficult variety before he had completed his teens;—a studious and scientific breeder, whose opinions carry weight. These two men will describe the classes at the Boston and New York shows. Mr. Sewell's sketches of the winners, which have so long been a feature of our "Boston Show Numbers," will be continued this year. Mr. Sewell will also make drawings of the winners at New York, to be used in illustrating our report of the show at the metropolis; and it is our intention to give a similar complete, critical illustrated report of the Chicago exhibition. Complete lists of awards at these four shows will be published, and these are the only lists to be published this year, though a number of other shows visited by a representative of the paper will be reported quite fully.

As to New Breeds.

Is the introduction of new breeds and new varieties of breeds desirable? We unhesitatingly say, yes. Poultry began to develop and improve in England with the introduction of the Asiatic, * * * and who is there that will deny that since the early fifties our poultry have been further improved by the introduction of such useful and ornamental breeds as the Wyandotte, Langshan, Rock, Orpington, etc.? Then why should we stop? Did we refuse to accept electricity because we had steam? Let us take each as it comes, and give

INCUBATOR ON TRIAL NOT ONE CENT UNTIL TRIED

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NEW PREMIER INCUBATOR

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Merits { A child can run it. **AUTOMATIC.**
Five minutes' attention a day will run it.
Ten cents worth of oil will make a hatch.
No expensive buildings needed for it.
Can be run in a shed, attic roof or anywhere out of rain and wind.

Diplomas and Medals { World's Fair Chicago, - - 1893
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Any responsible person can get our machine on trial, and send the money after trial. Get it, put it in competition with any other machine made. Descriptive catalogue, mailed for 5c.

SET OF PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES, 25c.

We are also exclusive manufacturers of the
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THE H-O CO'S POULTRY FOOD

JUST FOR FUN

You can't afford to keep poultry just for fun. We assume that you keep hens because you want eggs, etc. You may or may not be getting satisfactory returns. It's largely a question of feed. Eggs consist largely of albumen.

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predominates in albumen. That's why it doubles the egg product winter and summer. It makes fertile, sure-to-hatch eggs. It promotes growth in chicks and broilers. Makes pullets lay early, shortens the moulting season and produces "fine feathers." Fed as a mash in the morning. H-O CO'S SCRATCHING FOOD is the ideal evening food. Write for printed matter, etc.

THE H-O COMPANY

55 FULTON ST., - BUFFALO, N.Y.

ACTUALLY FIRE PROOF

it a trial. A survival of the fittest will undoubtedly be the result. Old breeders are likely to be given to sneer at new varieties, quite forgetting that their own favorites were once in the same position, and they themselves equally as ardent in bringing them to the front as those who today introduce others. * * * True, new varieties have come rapidly of late years, but this is only an evidence of the equal rapidity of the growth of poultry keeping. We have no sympathy with those who would bind us down to the old to the exclusion of the new, no matter how far the latter may be worthy of a trial. We much prefer the actions of such a breeder as one we have at this moment in mind, who has for forty years been a successful breeder of Polish, and who, in the heyday of that breed, won hundreds of prizes, and sold hundreds of birds. But because the Polish era had waned he does not forthwith denounce all new breeds. He still keeps a few of his old favorites, and shows them occasionally for love of the old days. But when the Orpingtons arose on the horizon, and he saw that they were to become a useful and popular breed, he at once took them up, and is now often more successful with them than the man who first introduced them.—**JOSEPH PETTIPHER**, in *Poultry Monthly*.

PAINT TALKS, XXIII.

WHY "PATENT PAINTS" ARE IN DISREPUTE.

It has been shown in these papers that when the ingredients are rightly selected, ready mixed paints should be both better and cheaper than any other kind of paint. It may be remarked, in passing, that there is, generally speaking, no such thing as "patent paint." Paints are furnished as dry pigments to be mixed in the paint shop with the necessary oil, turpentine and driers; as paste paints to be thinned down with oil; or as ready mixed paints containing all the required ingredients ready for the brush. Some paste paints are supplied already incorporated with the tinting colors, while in other cases, especially pure lead, the color must be added to the white base. Now if anyone will take a little white paste paint (lead, for example), and add to it a small quantity of color, incorporating it thoroughly, he will find that he can apparently obtain a uniform tint; but if he will now take a small portion of this tint and grind it vigorously under a muller, he will see that the tint deepens and brightens as the grinding proceeds. This illustrates the fact that paints cannot be thoroughly mixed without mechanical means. The beauty of the so-called "patent paints" depends on this fact; for however good or however bad they may prove to be, the ready mixed paints are beautiful. Now when the painter takes his white base and

mixes with it the color, oil, turpentine, drier, etc., necessary to fit it for application, he does at the expense of man-labor exactly what is done by machinery in the paint factory. He makes a ready mixed paint; but as the process is purely mechanical he cannot do it either so well or so cheaply as it could be done by a machine; more color will be required to produce the same tint; and the paint will not be so homogeneous, and therefore not so good. What, then, is the matter with "patent paints?" With some of them, nothing. Everyone has seen ready mixed paints that answered every demand. Of the rest, generally speaking, it can be safely said that they have just one defect, and that is *water*. Water is not a good painting medium, but by the use of alkaline emulsifiers it can be made to mix with oil, and a cost of nothing per gallon, to replace linseed oil at forty or fifty cents a gallon, such paint looks all right, but it does not wear. The test for water in paint is to soak a strip of gelatine in it over night. If the gelatine swells the paint contains water; if not, there is no water present. Good ready mixed paints all contain a large proportion of zinc white, and the valuable properties of zinc white in paints have frequently been pointed out. If it were not for water "patent paints" would never have fallen into disrepute. Good ready mixed paints can be obtained by buying only such as bear the name of a well known manufacturer, and making sure that they contain no water.

STANTON DUDLEY.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

PEKIN DUCKS. High Grade Market Breeders.

Market ducklings average over 10½ pounds per pair. Young stock for sale at prices according to quality, from \$1.50 to \$5 each. Good drakes, \$3.

A. C. LEWIS, West Kingston, R. I.

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40 North Street, - BOSTON.

Send stamp for Market Letter.

DON'T SET HENS THE SAME OLD WAY. THE NAT'L HEN INCUBATOR beats the old plan 3 to 1. Little in price but a big money maker. Agents wanted. Send for catalog telling how to get **One Free** Natural Hen Incubator Co., 113 Columbus, Neb. Rev. H. Leuser made a 100 Egg hatcher, cost \$1.00

Kansas City Show.

The Kansas City Fanciers' Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, of Kansas City, is making extensive preparations for its coming show, Jan. 17th to 22d, 1900. Convention Hall, which is larger than Madison Square Garden, has been secured. The first show by this association was given last year, and in spite of difficulties was successful beyond anticipation. Every promise was fulfilled, and exhibitors were more than pleased. The association is not handicapped in any way this year, and feels justified in predicting this to be the biggest show of the west. The interest already manifested by the fanciers justifies the belief. The premium list will be out Dec. 1st. The prizes will be very liberal. Those desiring a copy please address the secretary.

The following is a summary of the prizes: Single entry for fowls—first prize, \$2; second, \$1. Breeding pens class—sweepstake entry fee first prize, \$5; second, \$2. Highest scoring fowls in one class belonging to one exhibitor will be considered the entry in sweepstakes of the following classes: American, Asiatic, Mediterranean, French, and Bantam. First prize, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$5. Grand sweepstakes to those competing in singles and class sweepstakes, the ten highest scoring fowls belonging to one exhibitor—first, \$75; second, \$50; third, \$25. Belgian hares and pigeons are fixed on the same liberal basis. On turkeys, ducks, and geese—there are four classes on popular breeds: turkeys—first prize, \$2; second, \$1. Ducks and geese, pairs—first prize, \$4; second prize, \$2. The entries on class in turkeys and geese to pay first money. All prizes will be paid last day of the show. Pigeons—first prize, \$1; second, 50 cts. A cash special of \$15, and \$10 second will be given to the largest and best exhibit of any one exhibitor of not less than twenty birds. Five dollars in gold will be paid the exhibitor of the best bird in each of the fifteen principal varieties. R. F. Strain, sec'y, 216 Temple Bldg, Kansas City, Mo.

Louisville Poultry Show.

The fourth annual exhibit of the Kentucky State Poultry Association will be held at Louisville, January 22-27, 1900.

The premium list has been issued, and is the most liberal ever issued by the association. Anyone wishing a copy should send their address to F. G. Hogan, secretary, Louisville, Ky.

Each year has seen an increase in the number of exhibits, and from information received from different breeders throughout the country, this year will surpass all previous shows.

H. A. Bridge, Columbus, Ohio, and Chas. McClave, New London, O., will do the judging, which is a guaranty of satisfaction to the exhibitors. The score card system will be used in all classes.

American Leghorn Club Meeting.

The next annual meeting of the American Leghorn Club will be held at Boston, Mass., with the Boston show, on Thursday, Jan. 19, 1900, at 3 P. M. Three cups are offered at this show by the club: one for the best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet, and yard of S. C. Buff Leghorns, and the same on S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. We trust that our members will make a good showing, as the Boston people have contributed liberally in specials on these varieties.

GEO. H. BURGOTT, Sec'y-treas.

SHOW DATES.

[Secretaries of Show Associations please note errors or omissions, and forward corrections.—ED.]

New England States.

Dec. 11-16. Worcester, Mass. J. I. Lawrence, Sec'y.
Dec. 13-16. Fall River, Mass. John Crowther, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-5. Manchester, N. H. W. B. Sanford, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-5. Peabody, Mass. Arthur Elliot, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-5. Woodstock, Vt. John S. Eaton, Sec'y.
Jan. 3-5. Manchester, Conn. A. L. Brown, Sec'y.
Jan. 9-11. Milford, N. H. E. B. Burns, Sec'y.
Jan. 10-13. Lynn, Mass. Wm. F. Craig, Sec'y.
Jan. 15-20. Boston, Mass. Arthur R. Sharp, Sec'y.
Taunton, Mass.

Middle States.

Dec. 12-17. Pittsburg, Pa. Chris. F. Porteous, Swissvale, Pa., Sec'y.
Dec. 13-16. West Chester, Pa. Ed. S. Hickman, Cheyney, Pa., Sec'y.
Dec. 19-26. Meadville, Pa. H. L. Lamb, Cambridge Springs, Pa., Sec'y.
Dec. 22-26. Washington, N. J. Chas. Nixon, Sec'y.
Dec. 27-29. Newburgh, N. Y. Hector Millsbaugh, S'y.
Jan. 4-9. Cortland, N. Y. W. J. Greenman, Sec'y.
Jan. 4-10. Erie, Pa. A. E. Blethen, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-11. Rochester, N. Y. John Drechsler, Sec'y.
Jan. 9-13. Warren, Pa. J. H. Bowden, Sec'y.
Jan. 17-19. Sharon, Pa. F. H. Alderman, Sec'y.
Jan. 23-26. Troy, N. Y. W. T. Lord, Sec'y.
Jan. 30-Feb. 3. New York City. H. V. Crawford, Sec'y, Cranford, N. J.
Feb. 26-Mar. 3. Pittsburg, Pa. James A. Moore, S'y.

Mid-West States.

Dec. 12-16. Crestline, Ohio. E. R. Warden, Sec'y.
Dec. 12-16. Nashville, Ill. A. S. Muller, Sec'y.
Dec. 14-16. Owosso, Mich. C. P. Reynolds, Sec'y.
Dec. 18-22. Wenona, Ill. Otis Montgomery, Sec'y.
Dec. 18-22. Oakland City, Ind.
Dec. 18-22. Belding, Mich. Leonard Smith, Sec'y.
Dec. 18-22. Jackson, Mich. W. H. Eaton, Sec'y.
Dec. 18-23. Mt. Pulaski, Ill. W. J. Lincoln, Sec'y.
Dec. 18-23. Tipton, Ind. J. M. Hoover, Sec'y.
Dec. 18-23. Ellwood, Ind. E. R. Williams, Sec'y.
Dec. 19-22. Paxton, Ill. E. B. Pitney, Sec'y.
Dec. 19-22. Wauseon, O. D. C. Teeters, Sec'y.
Dec. 19-23. St. Clairsville, O. J. W. Riley, Sec'y.
Dec. 19-23. Wayne, Mich. Geo. W. Brewer, Sec'y.
Dec. 20-26. Milwaukee, Wis. Fred Goetz, Sec'y.
Dec. 21-26. Geneva, Ohio. Chas. E. Holt, Sec'y.
Dec. 22-26. Fremont, O. C. F. Michael, Sec'y.
Dec. 25-28. Elgin, Ill. W. J. Turner, Sec'y.
Dec. 25-30. Macomb, Ill. Miss Marie Eddy, Sec'y.
Dec. 25-31. Waupaca, Wis. W. H. Laabs, Sec'y.
Dec. 26-29. Portland, Mich. F. C. Hathaway, Sec'y.
Dec. 26-29. Aurora, Ill. Walter M. Smith, Sec'y.
Dec. 26-30. Bloomington, O. W. F. Jefferson, S'y.
Dec. 26-30. Wooster, Ohio. Chas. F. Palmer, Sec'y.
Dec. 27-30. Galena, Ill. F. J. Hoelting, Sec'y.
Dec. 28-31. Danville, Ill. A. L. Rice, Sec'y.
Dec. 28-Jan. 1. Canton, Ohio. H. J. Mertz, Sec'y.
Dec. 28-Jan. 3. Bluffton, Ohio. D. J. Kohli, Sec'y.
Jan. 1-6. Lanark, Ill. E. D. Leland, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-5. Painesville, O. H. Z. Brainard, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-5. Akron, Ohio. J. A. Palmer, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-6. Georgetown, Ill. D. H. Bowen, Sec'y.
Jan. 4-9. Goshen, Ind. J. A. Babcock, Sec'y.
Jan. 5-9. Toledo, Ohio. Geo. F. Mueller, Sec'y.
Jan. 8-12. Detroit, Mich. John A. Grover, Sec'y.
Jan. 8-12. Youngstown, O. E. N. Simon, Sec'y.
Jan. 8-13. New Albany, Ind. Frank Heck, Sec'y.
Jan. 8-13. Aurora, Ill. Aurora Poultry Ass'n.
Jan. 11-16. Dayton, Ohio. Theo. Faustien, Sec'y.
Jan. 15-19. Belvidere, Ill. Bert R. Lucas, Sec'y.
Jan. 15-19. Princeton, Ill. S. L. Smith, Sec'y.
Jan. 15-20. Columbia City, Ind. Philip Anthes, Jr., Sec'y.
Jan. 16-18. Port Huron, Mich. H. D. Kilts, Sec'y.
Jan. 16-20. Cincinnati, O. A. E. Brooks, Sec'y.
Jan. 16-21. Broadhead, Wis. W. H. Clark, Sec'y.
Jan. 17-24. Kokomo, Ind. E. E. Sanders, Sec'y.
Jan. 18-23. Columbus, O. Ohio State Poultry Ass'n.
Chas. McClave, New London, O., Sec'y.
Jan. 22-27. Chicago, Ill. Fred L. Kimmey, Sec'y.
Morgan Park, Ill.
Jan. 24-27. Fremont, O. C. F. Michael, Sec'y.

Central West States.

Dec. 12-18. Independence, Ia. Jno. G. Burk, Sec'y.
Dec. 18-23. Iowa Falls, Ia. Walter Cutting, Sec'y.
Dec. 19-23. Salina, Kans. W. C. Sherrill, Sec'y.
Dec. 19-23. Emporia, Kans. H. A. Spencer, Sec'y.
Dec. 26-28. Superior, Nebr. J. King, Sec'y.
Dec. 26-29. Marshalltown, Iowa. H. C. Hansen, S'y.
Dec. 26-30. Keota, Iowa. W. L. Holmes, Sec'y.
Dec. 26-30. Eldorado, Kans. C. H. Patterson, S'y.
Dec. 27-30. Minneapolis, Kansas. L. A. Henry, S'y.
Dec. 28-30. Delphos, Kans. T. R. Clendennin, Sec'y.
Dec. 29-30. Lone Pine, Nebr. B. B. Smith, Sec'y.
Jan. 1-6. St. Louis, Mo. John A. Francisco, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-6. LeMars, Iowa. G. A. C. Clark, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-6. Cedar Falls, Iowa. H. W. Conrad, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-6. Beloit, Kans. A. Whitney, Sec'y.
Jan. 2-7. Winona, Minn. Henry Hess, Sec'y.
Jan. 3-6. Crete, Nebr.
Jan. 8-13. Topeka, Kans. J. W. F. Hughes, Sec'y.
Jan. 9-11. Red Cloud, Nebr. L. H. Beck, Sec'y.
Jan. 15-17. Great Bend, Kans. T. D. Stradley, Sec'y.
Jan. 15-20. Friend, Nebr. Nebraska State Show. E. A. Pegler, (Lincoln) Sec'y.
Jan. 15-20. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. C. H. Playter, S'y.
Jan. 17-20. Pratt, Kans. Chas. A. Sloan, Sec'y.
Jan. 17-22. Kansas City, Mo. R. F. Strain, Sec'y.
Jan. 23-27. Atchison, Kans. W. A. Jackson, Sec'y.
Jan. 29-Feb. 1. Leavenworth, Kans. E. S. Singer, S'y.

Far West States.

Dec. 19-22. San Diego, Calif. W. H. Gray, Sec'y.
Jan. 10-13. Los Gatos, Calif. C. H. Voden, Sec'y.
Jan. 15-21. Pueblo, Colo.
Jan. 22-27. Colfax, Wash. O. L. Kennedy, Sec'y.

Southern States.

Dec. 18-23. Fort Smith, Ark. H. B. Mizell, Sec'y.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Dec. 18-23. Memphis, Tenn. G. A. Seyforth, Sec'y.
Dec. 26-30. Oklahoma City, Okla. L. F. Lavery, S'y.
Jan. 3-5. Enid, Okla.
Jan. 9-13. Kingfisher, Okla. H. F. Stephenson, S'y.
Jan. 10-12. Charlotte, N. C. W. M. Barringer, Sec'y.
Jan. 17-20. Blackwell, Okla. Geo. M. Carson, Sec'y.
Jan. 21-23. Fort Worth, Texas. J. E. Randall, S'y.
Jan. 22-27. Louisville, Ky. Frank G. Hogan, Sec'y.

Canada.

Dec. 13-16. Ingersoll, Ont.
Dec. 13-16. Hamilton, Ont.
Jan. 8-12. Montreal, P. Q.
Jan. 15-22. Stratford, Ont.
Jan. 16-22. Owen Sound, Ont.
Feb. 7-10. Toronto, Ont. Dr. A. W. Bell, Sec'y.

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